

## Al Hassan addresses NAM

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talaat Satah Al Hassan Wednesday said Jordan had played a prominent role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) since its establishment in the 1950s when His Majesty King Hussein had left clear prints on its establishment with the world's prominent leaders at the time. In an address at the 11th NAM ministerial conference in Cairo, Mr. Al Hassan reviewed the developments in the ongoing Middle East peace process and Jordan's key role in it. He also outlined sacrifices offered by Jordan for the Palestinian cause since 1948, saying that Jordan shouldered the major burden of the Palestinian problem in humanitarian and economic terms. He said, Jordan was in the aftermath of the Gulf crisis when 300,000 thousands sought refuge in the country. Mr. Al Hassan said Jordan's participation in the Middle East peace conference was on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of exchanging land for peace.

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### Mammad, Iraqi official hold talks

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Means of enhancing Jordanian-Iraqi relations was the main issue under discussion Wednesday in talks held here in Baghdad between officials in both countries. The talks were chaired on the Jordanian side by Interior Minister Salamah Mammad and on the Iraqi side by his counterpart Wathban Al Hassan. Mr. Mammad and Mr. Hassan commended cooperation between the two countries at various levels.

### Egypt, Pakistan to finalise extradition deal

CAIRO (AFP) — Pakistan is prepared to finalise an extradition agreement with Egypt to deport suspected Islamic militants to stand trial for terrorist activities, a senior Pakistani diplomat said Wednesday. "Pakistan will be prepared to sign any extradition treaty with Egypt," Sardar Ahmed Ali, the Pakistani foreign minister said. "We have exchanged the drafts and there is no disagreement." Egypt and Pakistan initiated an extradition agreement last March, whereby suspected Islamic radicals would be deported to Egypt, where they are wanted for terrorist activities. Mr. Ali, who is in Egypt for the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) ministerial meeting, said that Mr. Mubarak accepted an invitation to travel to Pakistan within the coming two months, to discuss the extradition plans and bilateral relations. Egypt maintains that radical Islamic leaders have taken refuge in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, and are directing their campaign of violence against the Egyptian government from there. Egypt has cut direct communication lines with these three countries, in an attempt to quash the suspected operation rings.

### 2 Iraqi officers arrested in Tehran

TEHRAN (AFP) — Two "high-ranking" Iraqi officers have been arrested for smuggling explosives and planting bombs in Iran, Intelligence Minister Ali Fallahian said Wednesday. Mr. Fallahian said the two — Raad Mustafa Fattah and Arkan Abdul Amir Ali — were working for the Iraqi intelligence service and had confessed to "a mission to bring explosives to Iran." Four Iranians were also arrested for colluding with the alleged Iraqi agents, he added, without saying where or when the arrests took place. The minister, quoted by Tehran radio, accused Iraq of sending several "terrorist networks" to Iran in the past four months to "plant bombs and create panic." Iraqi agents had smuggled in 22 bombs in that time, of which 14 were discovered and defused, he said. Four of the bombs exploded and the other four were still being sought.

### Clinton leaves for Europe

WASHINGTON (AFP) — U.S. President Bill Clinton left Washington Wednesday for Italy, his first stop on a European trip dedicated to marking the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Normandy. Mr. Clinton, who will be accompanied by his wife, Hillary, made a brief 15-minute speech near the White House before boarding the presidential aircraft to Italy. He will also visit Britain before ending the trip in France for the June 6 anniversary celebrations.

### U.N. blames Turkish side for Cyprus talks failure

NICOSIA (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali has proposed sanctions against the breakaway Turkish Cypriot statelet for flouting Security Council resolutions on reunifying war-divided Cyprus. The proposal was made in his latest report to the Security Council, which was released in New York late Tuesday. A copy was released by the U.N. office in Nicosia. This east Mediterranean island has been divided since the Turkish army invaded in July 1974 after a short-lived coup by supporters of union with Greece.

## Security Council calls for immediate ceasefire in Yemen

### War appears 'nearing end'

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council called unanimously Wednesday for an immediate ceasefire and negotiations to end Yemen's month-old civil war.

The resolution also urged an immediate halt to the supply of arms that might contribute to the conflict and asked Secretary-General Boutros Ghali to send a fact-finding mission to the area as soon as possible to assess prospects for a peace dialogue.

The council acted despite opposition from the Sanaa government to U.N. involvement in the crisis.

While southern leaders have pinned their hopes on U.N. action to stop the war, in which the more populous North has held the upper hand, the Sanaa government stresses Yemen's unity and opposes any move implying recognition of the secession of the South.

Sanaa government condemned the resolution before it was adopted, saying it could lead to more fighting. The resolution was tabled by new council president, Oman, Yemen's eastern neighbour, Saudi Arabia and most of the Gulf states, all believed to be sympathetic to the South, have supported the resolution.

The council agreed late Tuesday on the text of the

resolution. Saudi Ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Ben Sultan actively promoted the resolution shuttling to and from New York last week to work out the terms, opposed by the North. The Saudis are suspected of supporting the south.

"The vital interest of my country and of the sponsors of the resolution (the Gulf nations) was to save lives and stop the bloodshed between our brothers in Yemen," Prince Bandar said on leaving the council late Tuesday.

The aim of the resolution was "to come to a solution acceptable to everybody. I believe we succeeded in that," he added.

The Saudi Prince denied having taken sides in the conflict, stressing that the unity of Yemen "is a question for the Yemenis to decide for themselves, not for us."

But Western diplomats warned that U.N. cease-fire appeal "will have the opposite effect," prompting northern forces to "do everything possible" to finish the job.

"It's a race against time for the North," one diplomat commented in Sanaa.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wabbab Anis confirmed that when he said



Two southern reservists prepare to move to the front as fighting intensifies (AFP photo)

Wednesday that the Sanaa government condemned the resolution sought "unfortunately by our (Arab) brothers."

"We believe that such a resolution will lead to more fighting," he told a news conference in Sanaa, capital of the unified republic.

Sanaa accused Gulf states of arming Mr. Beidh and prolonging the war. Ibrahim Yahya, a civil servant in the agriculture minis-

try, said: "Nobody wants the war to continue, but the states which sponsored the U.N. resolutions are the ones paying for the war and prolonging it." He blamed Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). "The Saudis are afraid of the spread of democracy in Yemen, and worried about the outcome of the border negotia-

(Continued on page 5)

### Syria condemns Israeli statement

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Wednesday condemned Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement accusing Damascus of stalling peace talks.

It said Israel's refusal to withdraw fully from Arab lands was blocking progress.

Syria also urged the United States, co-sponsor of the peace process which began in Madrid in 1991, to pressure Israel to accept a settlement. Washington should share responsibility for any failure of the negotiations, it said.

Mr. Rabin Tuesday said Syria was not ready for peace and that Washington was exhausted trying to bridge the gap.

"This is totally rejected and condemned," the government-run Tishreen daily newspaper said.

"Syria has repeatedly affirmed its full readiness to make peace and to meet all its obligations while Israel does not agree to implement U.N. resolutions and Mr. Rabin himself confessed that he was not ready to withdraw fully from the Golan."

Damascus wants Israel to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights, a strategic plateau occupied by Israel in 1967. The Jewish state wants to have full normal ties with Syria before revealing the extent of withdrawal.

"What kind of peace does

(Continued on page 5)

## Soldiers wound 17 Palestinians

### Israel praises police

RAMALLAH (Agencies) — In one of the worst outbreaks of violence since Palestinian autonomy began last month in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, Israeli troops Wednesday opened fire on Palestinians pelting them with rocks and bottles, wounding 17.

At the funeral of one of the Islamic militants killed the day before — the event that sparked the riot — a senior Palestinian police officer related to the victim said such deaths make it difficult for him to find supporters for negotiating with Israel.

"We don't have any other chance but to keep peace and to commit ourselves to an agreement," said the Jericho-based brigadier, speaking on condition of anonymity. But the killings "make it difficult for me to convince my family to support peace," he said.

"Only a minority of the Palestinian people will support this peace," said Mohammad Hamdan, 30, who works in a vegetable market in Ramallah, which is not in the self-rule zone. "Real peace can only be achieved when we expel occupation from this land."

Israeli sources said rioters attacked the Israeli police station in the town of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, early in the morning. Troops responded with rubber bullets and tear-gas, they said.

But doctors at the emergency room in Ramallah hospital told reporters that some of the 17 Palestinians admitted there

had been hit with live ammunition and rubber-coated steel bullets.

They said one was in critical condition with live bullet wounds in the head and chest, three had chest or neck wounds from live fire and 10 were struck by rubber bullets. Three were treated for teargas inhalation.

Witnesses said the soldiers seemed to be particularly rough in trying to quell the disturbances, aiming for the chests of the 150 youths heaving rocks and bottles.

Ramallah is near Al Ram, where Israeli forces Tuesday shot and killed two members of Hamas as they were getting off a bus.

One of those killed, Abdel Monem Naji, 25, of the Al Amari refugee camp, was wanted in the fatal shooting of Shin Bet secret service agent Noam Cohen. He was killed in February near Ramallah by a three-member Hamas squad in an ambush that military sources said was arranged by Mr. Naji, who had worked as an Israeli informant.

Palestinian witnesses said plainclothes Israeli agents who had disguised themselves as vegetable vendors called the two men off a bus at a bus stop and then shot them without warning. The army declined comment on the report.

Tuesday's shootings quickly ignited violent protests in Al Ram. Activists took to the

(Continued on page 5)

## Iraq ready to recognise Kuwait but its sovereignty must be respected first — Aziz

### Official indicates future Iraqi support for peace process

By John Wallach  
Hearst Newspapers

BAGHDAD — Iraq is prepared to live in peace with Kuwait and has no intention of attempting to reacquire nuclear weapons, Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz has said.

"I have no hesitation to say it. I don't want to obscure the issue. We would like to live in peace with Kuwait. Peace is in the best interests of Iraq. We need peace," the high-ranking Iraqi official said in the course of a two-hour interview here.

The statement is the most explicit public comment by a senior Iraqi policymaker since August 1990, when Iraq declared Kuwait was a part of Iraq, and since the start of the Gulf War in January 1991.

In the past, Iraq has said only that it would address the issue of Kuwait's sovereignty, and recognise the inviolability of Kuwaiti borders, when the U.N. Security Council ends the three-year-old international economic embargo of Iraq.

Mr. Aziz made clear that before Iraq takes the necessary

steps to recognise Kuwait, "Iraq's sovereignty and the right of the people of Iraq to live normally has to be respected" by Kuwait and the rest of the world.

Throughout the wide-ranging interview, Mr. Aziz, who is one of the closest advisers to President Saddam Hussein, portrayed Iraq as ready to resume a responsible role in the Middle East and the rest of the world as soon as the sanctions are lifted.

He said: "We are not going to seek to build nuclear bombs," declaring that the thousands of Iraqi scientists who were engaged in the nuclear weapons programme are being and will henceforth be used to develop Iraq's civilian sector.

The deputy prime minister said that the government of Iraq had never officially authorised Iraqi scientists to build nuclear weapons but "we did not deny them research, even imaginative research before 1990."

Mr. Aziz vowed that in the future "we will be pushing strongly" for the United Na-

tions to supervise the destruction of weapons of mass destruction throughout the Middle East "as a first step towards the creation of a nuclear-free zone."

"We want to rid the region of all weapons of mass destruction and would like to see a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East," he said.

Iraq is required under several U.N. resolutions to destroy all its nuclear, chemical and biological weapons before the Security Council can act to end the international trade embargo.

However, there have been several recent indications that the sanctions could be relaxed by the end of this year.

Last week, in Amman, Rolf Ekeus, the top U.N. official responsible for determining when Iraq has complied with the obligation to destroy its major weapons systems, said "progress" had been made and sanctions could be relaxed "in the foreseeable future."

Once the Security Council decides Iraq has complied, and Mr. Ekeus decides how long the United Nations needs to

test a monitoring system to make sure Iraq is not trying to reacquire major weapons capabilities, Iraq will be allowed to resume its petroleum sales.

In July, when the Security Council meets for its bi-monthly review of the sanctions, the votes of all five permanent members of the council would be required for the partial embargo on oil to be lifted. Mr. Aziz said he is cautiously optimistic about the July vote.

"I don't want to make hasty predictions but the French and the Russians have told us in explicit terms that when Iraq has implemented its weapons commitments, they will immediately vote for the lifting of the sanctions," the Iraqi official disclosed.

He said that in meetings he held at U.N. headquarters in New York last week, China also indicated its opposition to the continuation of the sanctions and said that Britain has "alluded" to the need for softening the sanctions but "is still confusing matters."

(Continued on page 5)

## Tehran expels British diplomat

NICOSIA (AP) — In a tit-for-tat measure certain to deepen a diplomatic rift between Iran and Britain, Tehran has expelled a senior British diplomat one week after London threw out a high-ranking Iranian envoy, officials said Wednesday.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, warned in a commentary that Tehran may expel more Britons.

It said many members of the Majlis, Iran's 270-member parliament, were calling for further retaliatory measures against Britain.

Britain's Foreign Office confirmed that deputy head of mission Hamish Cowell had been asked to leave Iran. It described his expulsion as "entirely unjustified."

The Foreign Office also confirmed that it last Thursday expelled Vahid Bolourchi, deputy head of Iran's mission in London.

## Support for unity will guide any role in Yemen — Masri

By Ayman Al Safadi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Taher Al Masri has said that support for the integration of Yemen and the unity of its people will guide any Jordanian move to mediate in the Yemeni war.

Mr. Masri said in a letter to a southern Yemeni official, which was made available to the Jordan Times Wednesday, that by virtue of its ideology, Jordan "supports and defends unity and considers the unity of Yemen a first step for a broader Arab unity."

Mr. Masri told Anis Hassan Yehya, president of the "Pro-

visional Assembly for National Salvation" in "the Democratic Republic of Yemen" that the Kingdom rejects the fighting in the Arab Peninsula country.

In a letter to Mr. Masri, Saturday, Mr. Yehya urged Jordan to play a prominent role in mediation efforts to end the war in Yemen in accordance with conditions set by the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP).

Mr. Yehya called on Jordan to intervene to end the "bloodshed and destruction of our people and land" and the withdrawal of North Yemeni forces to the borders that existed between South and North Yemen before they merged in 1990.

Mr. Yehya signed his letter as president of the Provisional

Assembly, which was set up in South Yemen after Aden seceded from the united republic, but Mr. Masri addressed him as "Mr. Anis Hassan Yehya ... the Yemeni Parliament" in what was seen as a reiteration of Jordan's rejection of the South's secession.

Mr. Masri recalled in the letter a meeting which he held with Mr. Yehya in Amman in February when the Yemeni reconciliation accord was signed by Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his then Vice President Ali Salem Al Beidh, and his assertion that that dialogue "was the best way to settle differences."

(Continued on page 5)

## Tension rises in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Israel reinforced its firepower and stepped up aerial reconnaissance of South Lebanon Wednesday amid heightened tensions between Israeli occupation forces and Iranian-backed guerrillas, U.N. sources said.

The military moves on the only active Arab-Israeli war front came amid pessimistic reports about the future of U.S.-brokered peace talks between Israel and Syria.

Adding to the tensions was an outcry in Beirut over reports that 7.6 billion cubic feet of water were being diverted annually to Israel from two rivers in occupied South Lebanon.

Beirut newspapers highlighted a report by the U.N. Econo-

mics and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) which said Israel had constructed an 11-mile pipeline to siphon off water from the Litani River in South Lebanon. The report also said water from the Wazzani River was being diverted to Israel.

President Elias Hrawi discussed the issue Wednesday with foreign minister Faris Dweiz and parliament speaker Nabih Berri and they agreed that Lebanon would ask the United Nations to send a team to investigate, an official announcement said.

Mr. Berri indicated Lebanon might terminate its peace talks with Israel if the water theft is proven.

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## U.N. renews mission in Somalia for 4 months

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council, at the instigation of the United States, has renewed the 19,000-strong U.N. operation in Somalia for only four months rather than the six months most members wanted.

A resolution, adopted by a 15-0 unanimous vote, also calls for a review in mid-July of the operation which the United States demanded.

The Clinton administration originally wanted to begin withdrawing troops in four months and cut the renewal to 45 days but was persuaded by Council members not to impose such conditions. The four-month renewal was a compromise.

The United States wanted to send a strong message to Somali factions to make peace in a move most diplomats ascribe to President Bill Clinton's new directives on U.N. peacekeeping.

The directive, first applied to Rwanda last month, has translated into a cautious approach, a forceable end to each operation and a cut-down in costs.

U.S. representative Edward Ghaem told the Council this was not the time to "conduct business as usual."

"Absent unambiguous indications to the contrary, the international community is not prepared to continue helping a

people who seem unwilling to help themselves," he said.

Secretary-General Boutros Ghali in a recent report said the Somali people "deserve a last chance" and recommended a six-month renewal of the mission, known as UNOSOM.

"Renewal would signify the member states' determination to fulfill the United Nations vision of assisting Somalia towards political reconciliation, national reconstruction and peace," he said in a report.

Phasing out the operation would signify the abandonment of that vision and the risk of the country's "sliding back into the abyss from which it was barely rescued less than two years ago," he added, referring to the famine and factional fighting which prompted U.N. involvement.

The Security Council has previously set an objective of completing the mission by March 1995.

The United States reverse its stand on Somalia after more than a dozen soldiers were killed in Mogadishu last October while aiding the U.N. operation. President Clinton then announced U.S. troops would withdraw in March.

A number of other Western countries followed, reducing UNOSOM's strength from more than 29,000 last November to the current 19,000,

although the Council authorised up to 22,000.

The Council also amended the force's mandate, abandoning any attempt to forcibly disarm Somali factions accused of hampering relief aid and carrying out attacks on U.N. troops.

The withdrawal of the U.S. and other troops did not prompt a major outbreak of the civil war as many feared. But security has deteriorated, with militia groups rearming and again constructing so-called "technical" combat vehicles in anticipation of renewed fighting.

In Washington, a senior Pentagon official said Tuesday that a four-ship U.S. task force with 4,000 Marines and sailors is set to leave Somali waters in the next week.

The force is led by the San Diego-based amphibious assault ship USS Pelelin, which has been stationed off the east African coast since March.

Its mission was to back up the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia and to evacuate U.S. diplomats in case of emergency.

But the need never arose and the ships have little time to begin their voyage back to the U.S. west coast if they are to keep to their six-month deployment, a senior Defence Department official said.



Southern Yemeni soldiers load a jeep-mounted automatic weapon during a counter-attack against northern troops in Wadai, about 20 kilometres from Aden. Two northern tank crewmen and a driver were reported killed in the fighting, with 100 villagers wounded (AFP photo)

## War-torn Yemen hit by acute shortages

SANAA (AFP) — The conflict in Yemen has created an acute shortage of medical supplies and other essential goods, prompting the government to appeal to the United Nations for emergency aid.

The war between forces loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and those of his southern rival Ali Salem Al Beidh has forced tens of thousands of people to flee their homes since it broke out on May 5.

Many hospitals and health centres have been damaged, and farms, irrigation systems, wells and power stations destroyed.

U.N. resident coordinator Awni Al Ani said authorities Monday asked the United Nations for medical assistance, food, shelter and clothing for displaced people, along with sanitation equipment, water pumping systems, generators and vehicles.

The United Nations had recalled all its emergency staff to Yemen, Mr. Ani said. The five emergency and security officials left behind after other staff were evacuated would soon be boosted to 30.

Discussions were now under way with U.N. agencies and non-governmental organisations and an international appeal is to be launched in a few days' time.

Health Minister Najib Ghanim told AFP the need for medicines, especially antibiotics, was "desperate," adding that 300 ambulances were also being sought.

He said there were hundreds of war casualties in the country's hospitals, the worst affected areas being Lahij and Abyan provinces in the south, and Shabwa in the east.

There was also an urgent need for medical specialists, according to Mr. Ghanim, as at least 700 had left Yemen since the fighting started, mostly Russians, Indians and Bulgarians.

An estimated 200 foreign doctors and nurses had left hospitals in Sanaa alone.

Mr. Ghanim said at least \$10

million worth of medical aid was needed immediately, and some 30 million in the long term.

There was no shortage of blood donors, he added, but Yemen needed transfusion equipment, refrigerators and kits to test for AIDS and other diseases such as hepatitis.

The government wanted to provide equal health care in all parts of the country, Ghanim said, stressing that wounded soldiers from both sides in the war were being treated in the same hospitals.

Some 100,000 people have left the capital since early May, most of them after Saudi missile attacks.

After the end of the Muslim feast last week, only about 50 per cent of government or public sector employees turned up for work in Sanaa, and roughly half the city's shops remained closed.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Ansi said there was a general shortage of trucks in Yemen, because many were being used for the war effort, with deliveries also hampered by petrol scarcity.

Traffic queues up to 15 kilometres (almost one mile) long can be found outside petrol stations, and in Sanaa most of them are closed.

Mr. Anisi said oil was being purchased abroad and delivered by tankers, since supplies from the Marib Field east of Sanaa were insufficient and the north was cut off from Aden refinery in the south.

He said food was "not a problem," as many people had stocked up in the months of political crisis leading up to the war.

However, Mr. Anisi said the U.N. Food Programme would provide basic foodstuffs, such as wheat, flour, oil and beans, for families deprived of their main breadwinner due to the war.

The United Nations has already delivered 36 tonnes of food to thousands of Somali refugees hit by the conflict in the south.

## Kuwait reportedly arrests 4 Iraqi 'agents'

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait authorities arrested four Iraqi intelligence agents caught trying to infiltrate the country in pairs Monday, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

"Two Iraqi intelligence officers were arrested while attempting to cross the border into Kuwait. During interrogation by the State Security Agency the two admitted that they were sent by Iraqi Mukhabarat (intelligence) on 'a definite mission'," the Arab Times said. It did not name the officers.

"The second attempt was foiled by the immigration men (officials) of the Abdali border post who arrested two Iraqi intelligence men. They also admitted of having been assigned by Iraqi intelligence to carry out terrorist acts in Kuwait," the English-language daily added.

The paper identified them as Hussein Nema, 21, and Nasser Abdul Hussein, 20.

Al-Sayassah newspaper said the two were assigned to blow up a Kuwait petrol station and a number of border posts.

Officials were not immediately available for comment.

Kuwait has built a security trench and rampart along the 207 kilometre border with Iraq in the first stage of a plan to keep out Iraqi infiltrators.

Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990 and occupied it until a U.S.-led coalition forced Iraqi troops out in February 1991.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Army to deploy in Shouf Mountains

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese troops will deploy in the mainly-Druze Shouf Mountains later this month to facilitate the return of thousands of Christians who had fled their homes during Lebanon's civil war, security sources said Wednesday.

They said Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, also minister of state for the displaced, welcomed the plan to deploy two brigades of more than 6,000 soldiers in a string of villages across the Shouf, southeast of Beirut. Mr. Jumblatt had vowed to begin in June a major campaign to repatriate tens of thousands of Christians who were forced to flee their villages in 1983 during some of the most ferocious rounds of war between Druze and Christian militias. The Lebanese government has allocated around \$350 million to finance the return of the displaced.

### Turkish Cypriots accept U.N. package

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said Tuesday his breakaway republic is ready to accept a package of confidence-building measures proposed by the United Nations for the divided island. Mr. Denktaş, talking to reporters after a dinner with Gustav Feissel, representative on the island of the U.N. secretary-general, said acceptance was conditional on the incorporation of ideas agreed in talks in Vienna earlier in May.

"The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has the political will to conclude an agreement on mutual confidence-building measures with the hope... of facilitating a comprehensive settlement which will take account of the existing realities in the island and which will be based on the political and legal equality of the two sides..."

Mr. Denktaş said Mr. Feissel refused to comment on the Denktaş announcement but said he would report to the U.N. headquarters in New York. The Turkish side had previously rejected the plan, prepared by the United Nations in March, arguing that measures agreed earlier had been omitted. Further talks in Vienna on May 11 and 12 produced agreement on how to make the package acceptable.

### Hogg: sanctions on Iraq will remain

DOHA (AP) — A British Foreign Office minister said Tuesday it was unlikely that sanctions imposed on Iraq four years ago would be lifted before the end of the year. Douglas Hogg also lashed out at Tehran, accusing it of supporting terrorism. Speaking at a news conference at the end of a visit to Qatar, Mr. Hogg said Britain was "very concerned and distressed by the fighting in Yemen."

He likened the Yemeni conflict to that of Bosnia, and said London had no plans to recognise the newly proclaimed separatist state in the south.

Mr. Hogg said U.N. sanctions, including an oil embargo, imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 would not be lifted "before the end of the year."

"I should myself be very surprised if the important elements in the U.N. Security Council resolutions are complied with and the embargo is lifted," he said. He said all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction have to be destroyed and an "appropriate verification procedure which satisfies the international community" has to be in place before the Security Council could consider ending the embargo.

He complained that Iraq had not recognised the sovereignty of Kuwait or "the international frontiers as determined by the U.N. commission." Iran, he said, was a "destabilising factor in the region because of its reputation and tradition of supporting fundamentalist and terrorist groups and acquiring weapons of mass destruction."

### Turkey to get \$1.2b from the Gulf fund

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller Tuesday said Turkey would soon receive \$1.2 billion in appreciation for Turkey's support of a coalition force during the Gulf war. The compensation will come from a fund was established in 1991. Contributions come from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Turkey.

Ms. Ciller said the money, along with an unspecified amount of interest, would be transferred to the Central Bank next week. Eventually the windfall will be used for defence projects.

Ms. Ciller said she and U.S. President Bill Clinton agreed on the matter during their meeting at the White House in October and that all was finalised when she was in the United States last week. The money comes at a good time. Turkey's foreign currency reserves are hurting because of a severe domestic economic crisis.

## Aden braces for long war

ADEN, Yemen (AFP) — Southern Yemenis have stockpiled enough food and other supplies in their Aden stronghold for at least one year of fighting against their northern rivals, officials here said.

"Goods are flowing in large quantities. So far, we have got enough supplies for one year at least," Aden Port operations chief Captain Akber Hassan Dabla told AFP.

He said an average of two ships were being unloaded every day in the port.

Warehouses in the port could be seen full of basic commodities such as rice and sugar, but also raw material like cotton, to keep Aden's industry going.

At a nearby dock, the British-flagged ship Accoriano was unloading tobacco containers for the local cigarette factory.

The southern forces led by Ali Salem Al Beidh have taken military measures to prevent the northern forces of President Ali Abdullah Saleh from holding up navigation to the city.

A patrol boat equipped with missile launchers and heavy guns could be seen off the coast. The southerners have also kept an edge in the sky, enabling them to monitor the sea.

"Navigation to and from Aden is safe," southern trading department official Hanash Massud Qahtan insisted.

Mr. Beidh declared a southern independent state, the Yemen Democratic Republic, on May 21. The north has since warned foreign ships and

planes to avoid southern "war zones."

Aden's market is well supplied, but prices have gone up 10 to 15 per cent since the outbreak of civil war on May 5, traders said.

The rise is in line with the dollar exchange rate on the black market, which went up to 80 rials, from 60 before the war, compared to the official rate of one dollar buying 12 rials.

Mr. Qahtan said port activity at Aden — once a major outpost of the British empire — suffered under the unified Yemen as ships were instructed to use the northern port of Hodeida instead.

Authorities of the new state, which has not been recognised internationally, are in contact with shipowners to increase Aden's sea traffic, despite higher insurance premiums because of the war, he added.

The civil war has erupted four years after the former North and South merged to form a united Yemen.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Ansi, a northerner, said in Sanaa Wednesday that "if it is necessary to go into Aden we will do so."

But the government had decided not to shell the city of 500,000 residents, and if it was necessary to enter Aden "it will be a very limited operation," he said.

Saleh's forces could have attacked strategic targets in the city, such as the television station and port facilities, but decided not to.

## Sudan rebels, government meet in Oslo

OSLO (R) — Delegations from the government and rebels in Sudan have been holding secret peace talks in Oslo to try to end their 11-year civil war, a Norwegian newspaper said Wednesday.

The Foreign Ministry declined comment on the report in the daily Vaart Land, linked to Norway's Christian Democratic Party.

"A new Norwegian back channel for peace is now in use," the daily wrote. "During recent days delegations from the long, bloody civil war in Sudan have sat together in Oslo."

Norway said last year that it might concentrate its peace work in nations, including Sudan and Guatemala after it secretly hosted peace talks between the PLO and Israel leading to their historic peace accord.

"We have had contacts with the partners (in Sudan) since then," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Ingvald Havnen. But he declined comment on Vaart Land's report that Sudanese negotiators had been at a hotel on the outskirts of Oslo.

The daily said it was unknown what type of officials had been attending the talks, but signs were that the talks were at a very early stage.

It said the meetings were held in the shadow of an official three-day visit to Oslo by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni as part of a trip to Europe to promote investment in Uganda. Mr. Museveni was due to leave Wednesday.

At the weekend, the Austrian News Agency (APA) reported that Mr. Museveni, then in Austria, secretly met Sudan's military leader Omar Hassan Al Bashir south of Vienna to discuss Sudan's civil war and relations between the two East African neighbours.

Around 300,000 refugees from the civil war in Sudan live in Uganda.

Uganda is one of a group of east African states trying to promote a peace settlement between the Christian Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), based in the south of Sudan, and Khartoum's Islamic government.

The latest round of Sudanese peace talks ended in Nairobi without agreement on May 21.

Officials were not immediately available for comment.

Kuwait has built a security trench and rampart along the 207 kilometre border with Iraq in the first stage of a plan to keep out Iraqi infiltrators.

Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990 and occupied it until a U.S.-led coalition forced Iraqi troops out in February 1991.

## New Moroccan government expected next week

RABAT (R) — Prime Minister Abdul Latif Filali began consulting political parties Tuesday with a view to forming a new government by next week.

Mr. Filali was appointed by King Hassan last Thursday to replace Mohammed Larim Lamrani who had headed a cabinet of non-party technocrats since November.

Mr. Filali told

News Agency (MAP) he would consult all parties in the 333-seat Chamber of Representatives elected last year.

"I have already started receiving a certain number (of party leaders) this afternoon and will continue until Friday with all the political parties represented in parliament," he said.

He was due to receive leaders of the main opposition par-

ties Wednesday and Thursday, including the old-guard nationalist Istiqlal Party, the Socialist Union of People's Forces and the Party of Progress and Socialism.

The three groups declined the king's offer to join a new government last year, saying they would be unable to influence policy because they did not have a parliamentary majority.

## With Israelis gone, Gaza Palestinians make changes

JABALYIA CAMP, Gaza Strip (R) — Palestinian fighters, who have left the Gaza Strip, are now the only ones left in the camp.

Gone from its rooftop are army snipers who defended the base from Israeli soldiers.

Palestinians were happy to see the soldiers go, have torn down a barbed-wire army fence that lined the street, and are now welcoming customers to the new cafe.

We still don't believe we are free from that horrible incarceration," said Mr. Straif, 52, pointing at the piles of rubble that once blocked his house and pharmacy in the Gaza Strip's Jabalyia Camp.

Palestinians have been busy erasing the signs of Israel's

27-year occupation in the two weeks since their policemen took over control in Jericho and the strip under a peace deal with Israel.

Perhaps nowhere has the joy been more heartfelt than in the teeming refugee camp of Jabalyia, cradle of the Palestinian uprising that erupted seven years ago.

Around the base in the camp of 60,000 people, Israel placed seven roadblocks of concrete-filled barrels that barred access to a U.N.-run clinic, a mosque and dozens of houses and shops.

Some 200 Palestinians were killed in clashes with soldiers around the base during the intifada.

Now policemen have put up Arabic signs bearing Palestinian flags on government buildings where once there

were Hebrew ones. Palestinians have been reopening houses sealed to punish families for attacks on soldiers by their kin.

"All the measures that were implemented by Israel will be changed," said a police officer whose men helped a bulldozing crew from the municipality remove a heavy metal gate outside the former military court-house.

"Israel closed off the area because it was afraid of our people. We have nothing to fear," he said. After two-and-a-half hours, the street was open to traffic for the first time in nearly seven years.

Every day municipal workers, residents and policemen remove barricades or help families remove the shutters that kept them from their houses for years.

The memories are hard to erase.

During the uprising Israeli troops blocked off hundreds of roads to fend off attacks by Palestinians, turning the Gaza Strip into something of an obstacle course.

Residents who wanted to have medical checkups at the United Nations-run clinic in Jabalyia camp or go to the Gaza City fish market complained they had to take long detours.

Young men who dared to walk by Israeli army installations were stopped and beaten up by nervous soldiers.

"We still have a long way to go. But slowly, are going back to normal life," said Mohammed Ashour, a driver working at the government Transport Department, which replaced the Israeli court house.

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# Home News



Minister of Tourism Mohammad Adwan (left) and Minister of State Elias Freij (second from right) (Petra photo) discussed cooperation in the tourism sector with his Palestinian counterpart.

## Jordanian, Palestinian officials begin cooperation in self-rule area projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian contractors will be given priority in construction projects in the Palestinian self-rule regions, and Jordanian public works expertise will be placed at the Palestinian National Authority's disposal, according to Minister of Public Works and Housing Abdul Razzaq Ensour.

At a meeting with Zakaria Al Agha, member of the Palestinian National Authority for housing affairs, cooperation in construction and housing affairs were fully discussed and agreement was reached on the creation of two joint committees to coordinate related matters, Dr. Ensour said.

The two committees are meeting here in the next few days to draft on appropriate mechanism for such cooperation, said the minister.

He said the talks covered

mainly the housing question in Jericho and Gaza and current efforts by the local Palestinian authority to deal with housing shortages.

The teams agreed to maintain contacts and coordination and to exchange expertise and ideas in these areas, added Dr. Ensour.

Meanwhile, Palestinian Minister of Tourism Elias Freij, held talks Wednesday in Amman with Mohammad Adwan, his Jordanian counterpart, to discuss cooperation in tourism.

Dr. Adwan said after the meeting that the two sides agreed on setting up a joint committee that will convene here next week to plan an executive programme for joint cooperation in tourism.

For his part, Mr. Freij said that tourism in Palestine and Jordan complement each other, and the two sides have a national and historic interest in conducting joint action in the tourism sector.

Dr. Adwan said his ministry would be ready to offer the Palestinian side every possible assistance, especially in training personnel and excavation work at archaeological sites.

Also Wednesday, Palestinian Minister Azmi Al Shuchi, who is in charge of youth and sports, met Minister of Youth Abdullah Oweidat to discuss cooperation in their respective fields.

"We discussed Jordanians supplying expertise to the Palestinians in sports facilities, establishing training, and coordinating in pan-Arab sports tournaments, said Dr. Oweidat.

He said Jordan would also be willing to provide expertise in the laying of the infrastructure for sports and youth activities in the Palestinian areas.

## 'UNRWA's services needed now more than ever'

By Jennifer Hamsarneh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) meeting of major donor and host governments which opened here Wednesday has a special significance for UNRWA, as it sets the seal of approval on the agency's activities and provides critically needed guidance and support, said UNRWA Commissioner-General Ilter Turkmen.

Thanking the representatives in attendance for their continued assistance to UNRWA over the past 44 years, Mr. Turkmen said: "Over the past nine months that support has been more vital — and more visible — than ever."

Mr. Turkmen had told the Jordan Times in an interview Tuesday that shortly after the signing of the Declaration of Principles (DoP) on September 13, 1993, between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel, UNRWA launched its Peace Implementation Programme (PIP).

Less than one month ago Canada had announced a 3.6 million Canadian dollar contribution to the UNRWA Peace Implementation Programme for projects in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria; 1.6 million Canadian dollars of this will be devoted to projects in Jordan: construction of a new elementary and preparatory school in Sukhneh camp construction and equipping of a mother and child health centre at Zarqa camp.

With two significant items on its agenda that will determine the future of continuing UNRWA services to the refugees and that of PIP, UNRWA sources said that while the response to PIP has been most generous, the issue of UNRWA's recurrent costs is the focus of the ongoing two-day meeting.

The agency's 1994 budget totals approximately \$309 million, which includes the budgets under the general fund and funded ongoing activities covering all recurrent costs incurred for the implementation of the agency's regular main programmes, i.e., its education, health and relief and social services programmes as well as the related support services such as technical, supply and transport functions, information services, administration and management.



United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner-General Ilter Turkmen (center) Wednesday addresses the plenary session of the agency's meeting of major donor and host countries. Left, is Minister of State Adel Irshaid who delivered the keynote address (Petra photo)

greater efficiency, but a significant cost-cutting device as well. The transfer, which began last year, will be completed in July, according to UNRWA.

A newly-constructed building, adjacent to the UNRWA Headquarters Branch in Wadi Seer, will house the health, programme and planning, supply, and relief and social services departments, as well as the technical offices (already in place since last year).

According to UNRWA, by 1995 these transferred units will have recruited 200 employees from the local community. UNRWA employs a total of 6,000 people in Jordan field offices.

While the savings will not be evident during the first two years of the phased move, primarily because of the costs involved in an organisational move of this magnitude, beyond that period, the agency expects to save millions in recurrent costs, UNRWA sources said.

The working group assembled to discuss UNRWA's system of financial management and the 1994-95 biennial budget met in a closed session Wednesday.

Wednesday's afternoon working group took up the topic of UNRWA and the peace process, also in a closed session.

In his keynote address to the meeting, Minister of State Adel Irshaid said that the Arabs were "cautiously optimistic" about the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. Mr. Irshaid added that while the PIP was a positive step in meeting the needs of the Palestinians in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, the proposed projects and the allocations for them fall short of attaining their purpose and can by no means bring about the desired change.

Crediting UNRWA's more than four decades of providing vital services to Palestine refugees, Mr. Irshaid stressed that these services are needed now more than ever before, until the Palestinian people's rights have been reestablished. The minister appealed to the donor countries to increase their contributions to UNRWA's budget.

An extension of PIP, UNRWA identified service upgrade projects worth \$65 million for Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and has received thus far \$10 million in firm

pledges.

The list of participants comprised representatives of major donor governments including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Saudi Arabia, which donated \$20 million to PIP, was absent from the meeting.

Also attending were representatives of the European Union, as the major inter-governmental donor.

Representatives of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the major host governments to Palestine refugees, were in attendance. Representatives from Turkey and Egypt also attended the meeting.

Following the two-day meeting, which is being held at the Philadelphia Hotel, participants will travel to the West Bank and Gaza Strip to get a "first-hand impression of the agency's work as well as to meet with UNRWA officials and Palestinian leaders," according to an agency statement. The statement said the participants will return to Jordan on June 6 to inspect UNRWA installations.

## U.S. ambassador visits NHF

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Wesley Egan Wednesday visited Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) where he was received by In'am Mufti, adviser to Her Majesty Queen Noor for planning, development and NHF international relations.

Mrs. Mufti briefed Mr. Egan on NHF's development philosophy which focuses on long-term integrated development projects that help families and communities reach self-reliance through

democratic grassroots participation.

Mrs. Mufti also gave a slide presentation in which she explained that by working in the five areas of family and community development — women, children, promotion of culture and heritage and advancement of education — NHF seeks to identify and meet different development needs in Jordan, to introduce innovative and dynamic integrated community development models and to set national standards of excellence.

Mr. Egan also toured the Jordan Design and Trade Center (JDTC), a major offshoot of NHF's National Handicraft Development Project.

The ambassador expressed his admiration of NHF's development endeavours and the high level of craftsmanship exhibited by the JDTC which receives assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for export marketing, training and products development.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### FIRES

Fires entitled "The Fish Pond Saved Pittsburgh" at the American Center on Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (104 minutes).

Video film in English on American sculptor Alexander Calder (with commentary in Arabic by Dr. Khalid Al-Khateeb) at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lwbeidh on Thursday at 5:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

Photography exhibit entitled "Faces of Jordan" at the American Center.

Exhibition by artist Issam Tamatebi at Balqa Art Gallery in Fuhels (Tel. 720677).

Exhibition by artist Abeer Barab at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of photographs of "The Living Dead Sea" by Paula Williams-Brown at The Gallery of the Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental.

Installation entitled "Ephemerals of a Circle" by artist Noél Favrelière at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lwbeidh at 5:00 p.m. (Tel. 643251/2).

Exhibition by 46 artists entitled "Le Bonheur Monsieur La Fontaine" at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition by artist Helmi El-Toumi at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

## Low water levels affect Jordan Valley, Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Low water levels at the Yarmouk River combined with the recent heat wave have adversely affected agricultural production in the Jordan Valley and the supply of drinking water to Amman, according to Minister of Water and Irrigation Hisham Al Khatib.

Saying that the highlands of Amman were particularly affected, the minister said that prompt measures are under way to increase the amounts of water in general and meet particular shortages in some areas.

By mid-June, all areas will notice that the water supplies have been amply increased, said Dr. Khatib.

Water network repair teams are working around the clock, and a central control room to monitor water distribution has been set up as part of the new measures, he added.

In implementation of its water management strategy to the year 2010, the ministry, said

Dr. Khatib is examining the prospect of utilising the underground water resources in the Disi basin in the southeast of the country and linking the basin with the nation's water resources in the north and south.

He said the ministry has just completed the first study of this project which would take several years to implement, adding that the Disi basin constitutes the sole strategic water reserve in the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, the ministry is proceeding with plans to build dams in the Jordan Valley and over the Mujib and Waleh rivers, and is repairing damaged networks in different regions, the minister said.

Dr. Khatib added that water problems would come to an end after Jordan has regained its full share of the Yarmouk River waters, which would suffice the country's agricultural, industrial and domestic needs for decades to come.

## Visiting minister speaks of opportunities in Germany

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dieter Spori, minister of economic affairs for the German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, said Wednesday major opportunities exist for Jordanian-German cooperation in infrastructure, water and energy affairs and Germany abound with large firms ready to cooperate with Jordanian companies and conduct related joint investments.

Speaking at a working luncheon hosted in his honour by the Jordanian Businessmen's Association (JBA), Dr. Spori said that he would be discussing with officials here bilateral cooperation in tourism, adding that Baden-Wuerttemberg has vast experience in this arena.

Referring to the balance of trade between Jordan and Germany, Dr. Spori said that this can be adjusted through more efficient economic policies on the part of the Jordanian government, and more exports to German markets.

Dr. Spori, who arrived from the West Bank Wednesday morning on a three-day visit to Jordan, is heading a nine-member delegation to meet with officials and businessmen.

## Missing boy returns home

By Rana Hussein  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After being reported missing for more than 20 days, Ismail Abu Shakh (15) returned home last Saturday with new clothes and JD 30 in his pocket, said the boy's sister Neimat.

Ismail's sister told the Jordan Times that her brother left home on May 9 and went to Al Sukhneh area, 10 kilometres northwest of Zarqa, and found a job working for a shepherd.

Ismail told his family that he left his home to protest his parents' divorce and because he was being beaten by his elder brothers.

"My brother (Ismail) wanted to teach my family a lesson and prove that he was capable of surviving on his own," Neimat told the Jordan Times.

She said her brother left home after his father, a tailor, divorced his mother.

The family notified all police stations and hospitals in Irbid and also placed an advertisement in local newspapers with a photo of the child.

"When my brother returned, he was in good shape and he had JD 30 on him, which, he said, he earned from grazing sheep. He also had some new clothes," said Neimat.

She added that the shepherd provided Ismail with a shelter where he stayed during the 20-day

period.

"My brother used to visit our neighbourhood secretly and met with his friends at night. When he learned about my mother's return home, he decided to come back," Neimat said.

Ismail turned himself in to Irbid police on Saturday and demanded to receive a guarantee from his elder brothers that they would no longer beat him, the sister said. "Ismail's running away from home was the main reason for our family's reuniting again, and thank God he is back."

## Tractor runs over driver

A 33-year-old man was injured Tuesday after he was run over by his tractor in South Shouneh area, a police report said.

According to the report, Mahmoud F. parked his tractor and started walking with some friends when he noticed that the vehicle began rolling slowly.

One of Mahmoud's friends who witnessed the accident told police that the victim started running after the tractor to stop it and was caught under its wheels.

Mahmoud was rushed to Moaz Hospital for treatment and is reported in critical condition.

A traffic official who investigated the accident said the tractor had not been properly parked.

## Hospital to get \$11.2m from IDB

MANAMA (R) — The Islamic Development Bank will provide Jordan with \$11.2 million to finance part of the cost of building and buying equipment for the King Abdullah Hospital under an agreement signed in Jeddah on Wednesday, the bank announced. The 47-member bank was set up in 1975 to help finance development projects and trade among Islamic states. It does not take interest on the credit and loans extended to its members.

Per celebrare l'Anniversario della Fondazione della Repubblica l'Ambasciatore d'Italia e la Signora Amparo Bettini sono lieti di invitare tutti gli italiani presenti anche occasionalmente in Giordania al ricevimento che avrà luogo giovedì 2 giugno 1994 dalle 19,00 alle 21,00 nei giardini dell'Ambasciata d'Italia in Amman, Jebel El Lwbeidh



Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali (left) Wednesday tours the new Zarqa food storage complex with Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim

## Premier inaugurates storage complex

ZARQA (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali Wednesday inaugurated a supply complex in Zarqa which has a capacity of 24,000 tonnes.

The complex comprises three spacious warehouses for food storage, with a total area of 330 square metres, according to Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim who delivered an address at the inauguration ceremony.

The minister, who briefed the Prime Minister and guests on the new facility and supply services to Zarqa Governorate, said that the Kingdom has set up sufficient warehouses and modern grain silos that can store food supplies sufficing the country for four to six months.

"We are also planning expansion of these silos and warehouses as a second stage in our programme to help the country maintain a strategic

store of food needs, said the minister.

Referring to the other areas with silos and warehouses, Mr. Ibrahim said that the Aqaba supply complex has a 150,000 tonne capacity with refrigeration systems; the Jweidah complex has a 135,000 tonne capacity, the Irbid complex has a 50,000 tonne capacity, and the

Karak warehouses have a 18,000 tonne capacity.

Each of these complexes is supplied with water and refrigeration facilities, said Mr. Ibrahim, who issued a call to the private sector companies to set up their own facilities in order to help meet the growing import-export operations in the Kingdom.

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## Water rights for peace

THE just-released U.N. report on Israel's usurpation of water from Lebanon and the West Bank is a real eye-opener on the strategic objectives of the Jewish state. Israel has always been known to have diverted Arab water to its own use but the extent of this diversion was never documented with any degree of accuracy till the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) commissioned a study and came out with the shocking revelations that we have just seen.

The U.N. report confirmed that Israel started diverting water from the Litani and Wazzani rivers in Lebanon in 1978, when its forces invaded that country to clear its northern border from Palestinian resistance men, to the tune of 215 million cubic metres annually. Israel consolidated its grip over the two Lebanese rivers in 1982 when it invaded Lebanon once again and drilled an 18-kilometre tunnel linking the Litani river with Israel. As for water resources in the West Bank, it is common knowledge that even these meagre resources have been exploited to satisfy the growing needs of the Israelis. This is not to mention that the River Jordan has nearly dried up due to excessive Israeli diversion of its tributaries. The Israeli per capita use of water is now put at four times that of the Palestinian side.

Needless to say, Israel cannot divert water from the occupied territories with impunity. The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 is clear about this point. As is well known, Israel does not conduct its affairs or pursue its goals in accordance with international law. Coupled with the fact that there is no international political will to hold Israel accountable for robbing the Arab side of its urgently needed water resources, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is following in the footsteps of his predecessors by continuing the usurpation of Lebanese, Jordanian and Palestinian waters.

No wonder the water issue is increasingly viewed as one of the main fundamentals of peace structuring in the Middle East. As long as Israel keeps on stealing Arab water and makes the military control of the main water arteries in the area under its control a basic objective, there can be no lasting peace even when the Palestinian dimension of the Arab-Israeli conflict is put to rest. The envisaged multilateral peace talks on the water crisis in the region is called upon to conduct its mission by first restoring Arab rights as required under international law and then dividing water resources equitably and fairly.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE UNITED Nations Security Council has no right to discuss the situation in Yemen because neither of the warring factions has submitted a request for a debate over this internal affair, said Tareq Masarweh, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily Wednesday. Why, asked the writer, has the U.N. Security Council refrained from discussing the Kashmir question or the strife in Northern Ireland or the situation in Crimea and focused its attention on Yemen alone? The answer is clear and it lies in the fact that Yemen has become an oil-producing country attracting the attention of the United States which dominates the other Arab oil resources and wishes to impose hegemony over the Yemeni oil as well, said the writer. Through the U.N. Security Council, which is totally under Washington's hegemony, the United States hopes to impose a military blockade on Yemen under the pretext of preventing arms supplies from reaching the embattled country in compliance with the council's wishes, he pointed out. At the same time, said the writer, the United States hopes to lay its hands on the main oil resources of the region in order to secure its continued hegemony over the destinies of Europe and Japan.

SULTAN AL Hartab, a columnist in Al Ra'i, said that the coming battle for Jerusalem is expected to be a very hard one and the Arabs and Muslims should start preparing for it as soon as possible. It is not long ago that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced all of Palestine was Israeli land, but the recent events and the creation of the autonomy rule have totally blown this idea out of proportion, said the writer. At present, Mr. Rabin is trying to test the world's reaction to a new demand that East Jerusalem should be out of the reach of the Palestinian autonomy rule, he said. The writer said that the world has another view about the Holy City and therefore the Arabs and Muslims ought to play their cards well at the international level and convince the world community that East Jerusalem is not only part of land occupied since 1967 and ought to be returned in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 but also that it should be a free city for all faiths. The writer said that the Arabs and Muslims are bound to achieve their objective if they handle this question collectively and wisely.

### The View From Academia

## Foreign nationals an asset in language teaching

By Dr. Ahmad Y. Majdoubeh

WE COMPLAIN that on the whole, our students' command of the foreign languages they are expected to learn or master, both at the school and university level, falls extremely short of our expectations. We cite, correctly and astutely, numerous causes such as the teachers' personality and qualifications, the students' background and ability and the validity of the syllabus, teaching aids, financial constraints, the non-native environment and propose numerous intelligent solutions — some feasible, others more difficult to attain.

In what follows, I wish to offer a humble suggestion which is at once easy to implement, almost cost-free and even great fun, namely, seeking the help of the many foreign nationals living in the country.

For a variety of reasons, a great number of foreign nationals reside in Jordan, some for a short period of time, some for a longer period, and some permanently. Some are students or researchers studying Arabic or about the Arab/Islamic World, some are personnel at diplomatic missions or cultural centres, some are businessmen, some are tourists, and some are wives of Jordanians. Essentially, they come from all over the world, but most come from countries whose languages we teach regularly at our schools and universities, such as English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Turkish and Persian among others.

At almost all of our schools and universities, both public and private, there is either a total absence of native-speaking teachers or a shortage. In my opinion, this is a real disadvantage in a foreign language learning/teaching situation. This is not to say that native speakers of a certain language are better teachers of that language than others. Not necessarily. An American student once told me that his best teacher of English at college (in the U.S.) was an Arab professor.

Nor is it to claim that once we get native speakers of a language to either teach or assist in teaching, our students' mastery of the language will be inevitable. Not exactly. Nor am I insinuating that Arab teachers of English are not competent. Far from it.

The point, quite simply, is that native speakers fill a gap which may not be filled by instructors who teach a language which is not their mother tongue. Generally, native speakers speak the language as it ought to be spoken and use it as it

ought to be used. Our students need to hear it from them. They (especially those who major, minor, or use the foreign language — or plan to) must be exposed to the native accent (pronunciation, tone, style, rhythm, and idiom). I have also noticed that our students (and this is a striking psychological/cultural phenomenon) become more excited and motivated to hear and speak with a native teacher. Unfortunately, many of us who teach a foreign language limit our communication with our students in it to the classroom situation; outside the classroom, we tend to use Arabic. With a native speaker, our students will be both encouraged (they feel somewhat inhibited to use the language they study with us Arab teachers outside class) and even forced to communicate in the said foreign language.

There are two ways in which we could recruit native speakers to teach or assist in teaching. The first, and more common, is to hire them from the local market (since we cannot afford, it seems, to bring instructors from abroad — especially Europe and the U.S., due to economic and financial factors). Many, I am sure, will be willing to work, at least part-time, and will also be willing to accept wages comparable to those we pay local employees.

The second, which is what I am advocating here, is to seek the voluntary help of those foreign nationals who have just been enumerated. Most of them come from countries which highly understand and appreciate the concept of volunteer work. We can arrange, in a wide variety of ways, for such people to get involved, both directly and indirectly, in the teaching process of the language they speak. Any effort they can exert and amount of time they can spare will be a crucial asset.

By way of illustrating what our schools and universities may do to benefit from speakers of native languages in the learning/teaching process of these languages, let me introduce briefly a couple of experiences which I have personally had in this particular context.

I have since the beginning of my teaching career made it a point to invite any native speaker of English (I teach English language and literature) who happens to be interesting and interested, whenever the opportunity arises. In the language

courses, I invite just about anyone to talk just about anything, allowing ample time for students' questions and comments. The idea here is for the students to listen to the language and to use it. For my literature courses, I call on those who have an apt familiarity with literary texts or subjects. The current cultural affairs officer at a friendly diplomatic mission, for example, has become a constant (and needless to say "popular") participant. He drives all the way from Amman to Irbid to speak to my literature classes about a literary subject of his and our choice, for free. Both he and my students and I tremendously enjoy the event, which is beneficial to the students linguistically, intellectually and culturally.

Last year, I was in charge of the English Club at Yarmouk. We met, on average, three times a week. During most of the meetings, we had a native speaker. We sat in a circle and exchanged views for a couple of hours on an issue which was not directly related to formal studies. At the beginning, only a few students took an active part in the discussion, most being shy and even somewhat scared. By the middle of the semester, however, almost everyone became enthusiastic and uninhibited. I cannot measure precisely how much they have gained, but I am sure they have learned a great deal.

Undoubtedly, we can do a lot more than this; any meeting, gathering, get-together, conference, seminar, colloquium and activity involving an encounter between students and a native speaker is definitely going to be helpful. The point to stress, however, is that we need to institutionalise such events and not leave them to the goodwill and spontaneity of individual teachers. If each department at a university entrusted with the task of foreign language teaching makes such events part of their formal daily life, the advantage will be quite far-reaching and widespread. At the level of the school, the Ministry of Education or the schools themselves can do the same.

Rather than lament and cry over our students' unsatisfactory performance with regard to foreign language acquisition and rather than suggest solutions which are next to impossible to realise, let's improvise and work with what we have. There are many good souls out there who are more than willing to chip in. All we need is the willingness to approach them and the will to forge ahead. For where there is a will, there is a way.

### LETTERS

## Where are the solutions?

To the Editor:

Rami Khouri's enlightening article "The media, the past and the challenge" (Jordan Times April 10, 1994) turned my attention to his sincere concern about the faults of our media.

I am sure we all agree on the vital importance of liberal and high quality media in providing guidance and awareness among people — not to do so would cause damage to our intellectuality, especially for such a "young" country like Jordan, which, at this sensitive stage, is witnessing immense development.

Mr. Khouri, being associated with the Jordanian media for 20 years, should be the expert on this central problem. This is exactly the reason why I expect a "guiding" personality like him (being perhaps the most prominent journalist in this country) to present more professional knowhow, namely: Discussing problems and suggesting concrete solutions, not just empty, abstract bombardment and criticism of the faults in the system.

I am truly sorry that Mr. Khouri is "embarrassed by the fact that we still have such a relic...". I am sure he has very constructive plans (being so creative) for our minister who "deserves an award for political enlightenment."

As for the "state-owned television, radio and news being the mouthpieces of the government, I wonder how Mr. Khouri's article was published in the first place.

On the other hand, I was proud to see the development in our press for publishing such hard core articles (and his column) that discuss modern problems in Jordan.

Suhail Salah Salah,  
Vienna,  
Austria.

## Credit is due

To the Editor:

The Jordan Times (May, 8) first page report of the seminar entitled "Jerusalem: The Key to Genuine Peace in the Middle East," by Sa'eda Kilani, though commendable, suffered from a minor but serious oversight.

Unlike the Jordan Times we know, the report failed to mention the seminar sponsor, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) — Middle East Regional Office — Amman. "Horde of motivated contributing volunteer activists felt deprived of a deserved tribute, when their organisation's sponsorship role was no where to be found in that report — undoubtedly an oversight. Recognition, and giving credit where credit is due, is a conventional productive encouragement."

It would hence be noteworthy to mention, that ADC is a non-partisan grass roots service organisation established to fight all forms of discrimination; committed to defending human rights, mainly Arab and Arab-American; pledged to identifying common grounds and forging communication conduits between the Arab and American nations, and dedicated to exposing Zionist stereotyping of Arabs in the media and discrimination against Arabs and Arab-Americans in all walks of life.

Fairid Hassiney,  
ADC Volunteers,  
Amman.

## Insulting categorisation

To the Editor:

The advertisement entitled "Prizes for young Jordanian scientists, trying is winning" (Jordan Times May 14) referred to a competition organised by the Third World Academy of Sciences. Although the nature and financing of the said organisation are not known to the author, its name cannot but conjure a strong reaction related to the word "Third."

The stigma that people carry in association with being wherein a handicap is accepted with not only resignation but also a sense of reverence.

Are the scientific principles that apply in the "Third World" different from those that apply in the First or Second or, for that matter, any number world? Or is the brain structure of those who live in the "Third World" different from that of those who live in the other "worlds"? Or are the scientific institutions of lower quality? Or is it meant to be a combination of all the above?

The rise of some such designated countries in the Far East has shattered the myth perpetrated by those who think it is in their interest that every body should stick to their "station in life". The "station in life" is decided by the degree of determination and sense of purpose that a people possess. Is it not time that the peoples of the "Third World" shook off the shackles of this insulting categorisation and the acceptance of their designated lot?

Dr. Omar Mango,  
Amman.

## Yugoslav anti-inflation plan defies experts

By Giles Elgood  
Reuters

**BELGRADE** — When Yugoslavia's ambitious plan to rescue itself from the chaos of hyperinflation was first announced, one Belgrade economics professor promised to burn his diploma if it survived more than two months.

Now, four months on, the scheme masterminded by Dragoslav Avramovic, a 75-year-old former World Bank economist appointed governor of the central bank, has surprised most experts by stubbornly refusing to die.

Inflation running at more than 330 million per cent a month came to an abrupt halt after Mr. Avramovic announced he was pegging the dinar currency to the German mark and printing only as many new "super dinars" as were backed by foreign currency reserves.

"The initial success in curbing the rate of inflation have already impressed the world," Mr. Avramovic said. For Yugoslavs used to seeing their wages dwindle to nothing in days and hours while shops were either empty or accepted only hard currency, it was a blessed relief.

Most experts had predicted that Yugoslavia would run out of foreign exchange to back the new currency within months, but the government now says it is drawing in enough revenue to keep the scheme going.

Mr. Avramovic initially planned his programme to tide the country over until the

lifting of international sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia for its backing of the war in Bosnia. This was expected some time in mid-1994.

Now, with the second anniversary of sanctions approaching and no end in sight yet to the Bosnian conflict, the programme must be made to work for the long term.

"Avramovic sees no end to sanctions," said one Western diplomat. "He's got to plan for the long term."

Economists say Mr. Avramovic has been ruthless in his determination to stop the presses rolling at the top of the mint in Belgrade.

At the same time, a more stable economy has strengthened the hand of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic in negotiations over the future of neighbouring Bosnia.

Sanctions, imposed in a mood of international outrage after a Serb mortar bomb crashed into a Sarajevo street and killed 16 people and wounded more than 100 while they were queuing for bread, are now eroding.

Smugglers become more adept and the relatively poor countries surrounding Yugoslavia tire of the financial sacrifice they feel they are making on behalf of the United Nations.

age citizen.

While sanctions have enriched the gangsters, and people with land have not gone hungry, the middle classes have taken the brunt of nearly two years of economic hardship and many educated people have simply left the country.

And while Mr. Avramovic is engaged in talking up his economic programme, some experts have cautioned that inflationary pressures are building up and there are doubts about whether the government has enough hard currency reserves.

"There is a danger of a repeat of the monetary collapse of last autumn," said a Western diplomatic source. "We think they might have trouble getting through the summer. Our assessment is that they are still desperately in need of hard currency."

Mr. Avramovic still has to persuade the government to sell off strategic stocks of wheat and cooking oil, and he must placate the farmers by giving them a decent price for what is expected to be a bumper harvest this year.

About half of Yugoslavia's 2.3 million-strong workforce is on "paid involuntary leave," which means they get about 50 per cent of their salary, while a similar number of pensioners also constitutes a further burden on the public purse.

Free health care and education are also being provided at a level which is too expensive for the economy to bear, economists believe.

Mr. Avramovic argues that an increase in wages — from the equivalent of \$24 in January to about \$70 now — is compensated by sharp rises in industrial production.

Economists caution that production is rising only from a very low base and increases are big this year because companies have released goods they left unfinished last autumn because it was not worth selling them for worthless old dinars.

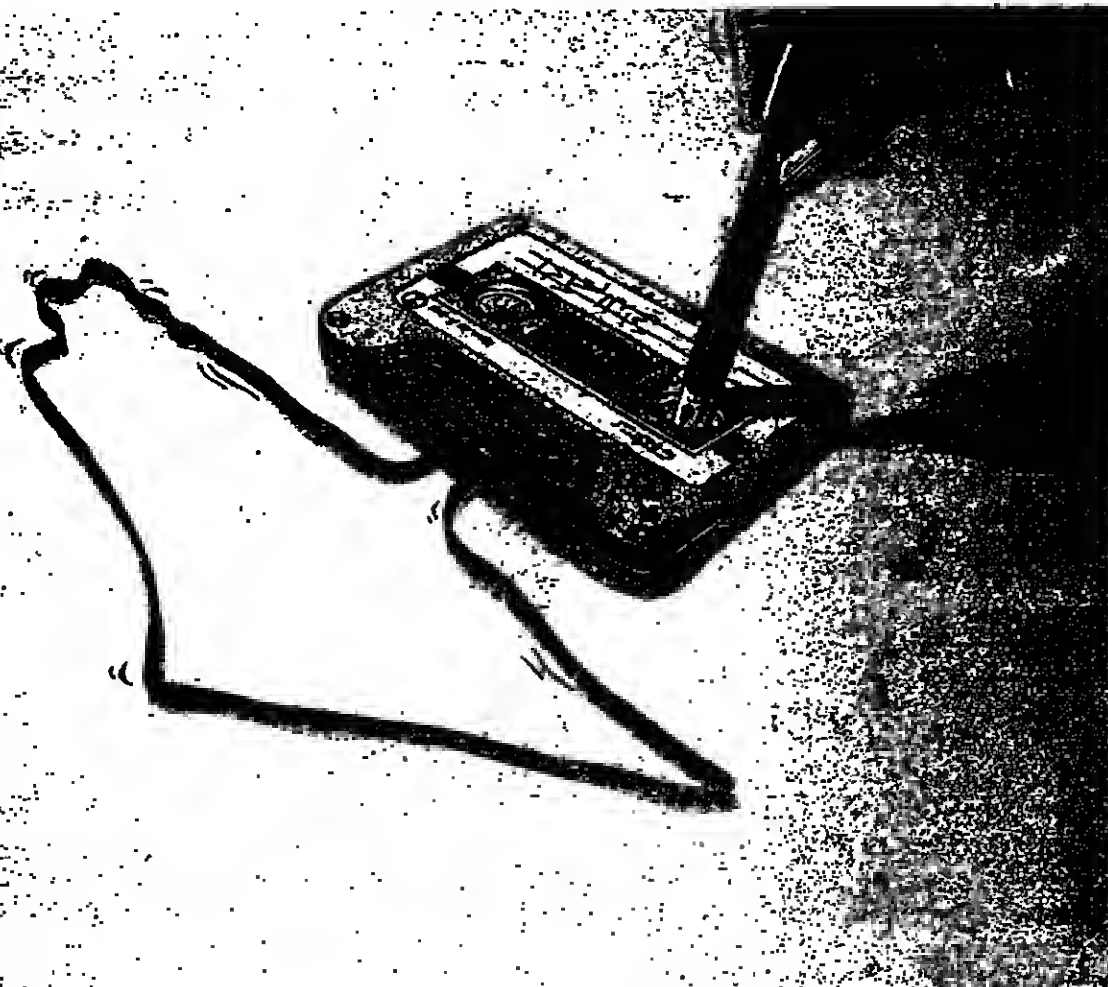
Professor Zoran Popov of Belgrade's Economic Institute, reckons that if sanctions remain in place, Yugoslavs will have to settle for a standard of living about half of what it was before war broke out.

"The country will survive, on a par with Albania or Romania," he said. He was optimistic that with time the Yugoslav economy would pick up — once sanctions are lifted.

But other experts are less sure and predict a long road back to recovery. Foreign debt had gone unpaid during sanctions, said Radovan Kovacic of Belgrade's Foreign Trade Institute, and foreign exchange reserves would not be enough to resume repayments once sanctions were removed.

There is also the image problem faced by Serbia, reviled in the West as having promoted the war in Bosnia.

"Commercial banks abroad will be careful with loans," he said. "Capital markets for Yugoslavia will be closed for many years after sanctions are lifted."





## New generation of musicians emerging in Jordan

By Mohammad Mashariqah

A new generation of Jordanian musicians, full of zeal to introduce change into Arabic music, has been emerging lately in the artistic community of the country. They are full of ideas for change not only in the composition of music but also in the way the songs are being presented.

This group of young musicians believe that the modern Jordanian song has no future as it lacks a national identity and its words are sort of naive and superficial — largely pre-empting a stupid imitation of the Lebanese and the Egyptian songs and therefore they can never cater to the good taste of music lovers.

The young composer, Walid Al Hasheem, says: "We want to rehabilitate the Jordanian music and create new traditions and new ways for tasting music." Hasheem studied music in Poland and at the Jordanian Music Conservatory.

Hasheem, who has won awards for best music for children and school theatre last year, has participated in composing music for the play entitled *The Question*, which was presented during the Jordanian Children's Theatre Festival and won first prize.

This success drew people's attention to the young composer who presented a masterpiece to accompany drama on the stage and resulted in him being showered by numerous offers from Jordan Television and well-known theatre groups.

At present, Hasheem is involved in composing background music for four Jordanian plays. Noting that the past three years have witnessed tremendous cultural and artistic development particularly in music Hasheem said that the Jordanian theatre has been invaded by young academics who introduce music as an integral and basic part of the drama work.

In the past, says Hasheem, "the Arab theatre depended on formerly composed Arabic as well as international music to serve as background for plays but that has become obsolete at present."

"Indeed, background music in a play should run in harmony with the decor, the lighting and other parts of the play's setting, as well as the actors' movements and their reactions and responses which differ from one scene to another; and for this reason I have opted to work in this field, which now distinguishes my music from others," Hasheem says.

Linking background music with the events on the stage has opened a new and vast scope of artistic work for the new musicians adds Hasheem.

In his view, the audience's eyes watch and "hear" and therefore the act should be accompanied by background music that would add to the colour, the sound effects, the dances and the lights to leave a deeper impression with the audience.

Why then don't we see the official cultural institutions and the private theatres giving more attention to this creative and talented work?

Accustoming people to new strains of music starts during early school years, but unfortunately little has been done in this matter, and the main responsibility lies with the Ministry of Education, according to the association member.

But Hasheem believes that the Ministry of Culture bears part of this responsibility because of its failure to give due attention to the development of music in Jordan and for giving most of its attention to conferences, festivals and written literary works such as plays and poetry.

Many teachers of drama and music in Jordan's private schools will, in the coming years, witness the birth of a new generation of musicians who will be able to compose and play their music.

In a new and welcome development the higher committee in charge of the Jerash Festival has taken an important step by granting young musicians the chance to introduce electronic equipment in their music, says Hasheem.

In reply to criticism directed against the tendency among musicians to move away from oriental and classical music, Hasheem says: "I am against sticking to national music. The world has become a small music village and various cultures including Arab culture, have been interacting in music and songs."

### AMMAN CULTURAL PULSE

A member of the Musicians Association Board believes that more attention ought to be given to this kind of theatre music, noting that Jordan has five prominent musicians who could excel in this field. They are: Tareq Al Nasser, Naser Sharaf, Mousa Faza, Wael Abu Nowar and Walid Al Hasheem.

Jordan abounds with musicians who compose Arabic music and Oriental music like Yousef Khasho, Ghazi Sharqawi, Elias Faza and Abdul Hamid Hamam but few who can compose background music for the plays normally use modern electronic equipment.

## D-Day recalled in women's letters

By Randolph E. Schmid  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Half a century ago, Gysella Simon wrote from England to her parents in Cleveland, Ohio, trying to describe the dramatic departure of allied troops for the treacherous D-Day landings ahead.

"In the dead of night they sailed away and now the world knows the story," Simon, a Red Cross Club director, told her parents. "I shiver when I think of the boys who won't come back."

"The port was filled with ships of all descriptions, and to see the boys going aboard, grim and determined, was a sight which will live with me for the rest of my time."

Simon's letters and those of other women recalling the events of the war have been compiled by historian Judy Barret Litoff of Bryant College in Smithfield, R.I.

Ms. Litoff and David C. Smith of the University of Maine have published the letters in two books: *We're In This War Too: World War II Letters From American Women In Uniform*, and *Since You Went Away: World War II Letters From American Women On The Home Front*.

More than 8,000 members of the Women's Army Corps served in Europe, along with Red Cross Club operators and army nurses. Pearl Brubeck, another Red Cross Club director in England, recalled helping the soldiers fill their time in the tense days before the invasion.

"The men were like caged creatures, and we made every effort to be of service to them," she wrote. "We shopped in town, picked up their PX rations, brought stamps, mailed packages home, sewed and mended, fed them at all hours, danced when they wanted to dance, sang when they wanted to sing, wrote their families, read to them. ... It was an exhausting business."

Hesper Hutchinson watched the armada's departure from the Red Cross Club in Bournemouth. "Hanging out of a top floor window, just before dawn, we noticed a new sound, the thrum of ships' engines; then slowly and deliberately the entire convoy turned south and

steamed away. No sirens, no steam whistles — but it was obvious to those of us who witnessed their departure that D-Day had arrived. Nurses followed the troops to France within days.

"For nine days we never stopped... 880 patients operated... gunshot and shrapnel wounds, numerous amputations, fractures galore, perforated guts, livers, spleens, kidneys, lungs etc., everything imaginable. We cared for almost 1,500 patients in those nine days," wrote army nurse Ruth Hess.

"I have never worked so hard in my life," army nurse Aileen Hogan wrote. "I can't call it nursing. The boys pour in, get emergency

treatment, penicillin and sulfa, and are shot out again. It is beyond words."

On the home front, women's feelings were a muddle — joy at the long-awaited invasion, dreadful fear for loved ones sent to Normandy.

"I can't explain the feeling I had when I first heard of the invasion... I was stunned. We all knew it was coming and were happy that it had started, so it can all end soon," Barbara Sanz of Valparaiso, Ind., wrote to her future husband, Lester McClannan, who was stationed in England.

"Please don't do anything you don't have to," pleaded Ethel Wiggins of Florence, Ala., to her husband, Herbert, who had already participated in battles in North Africa and Italy.

"You've already done more than your share as it is, darling. Precious, I'm just sitting here holding my breath until you get home." He returned to her in the fall of 1945.

Red Cross Club members followed the invasion by only a few weeks, bringing Gysella Simon to the scene of recent battle.

"To have seen what my eyes have seen; destruction and devastation far above and beyond the scope of your comprehension; casualties and survivors; hunger and privation," she wrote.

"I have had the great experience and honour of working with heroes who come from every walk of life."

"If I'm going to continue to do this kind of work with this degree of intensity, I'm just going to have to find a way to withdraw," Boylan said one evening from her cabin in the Oregon Woods.

"It's just too much. I've got to balance it with something more positive."

But Boylan, 40, can't stop until she achieves her goal, which is nothing short of revolutionising how law enforcement officials create the likeesses on the "wanted" posters that are a staple of criminal investigations.

She has lectured about her unorthodox methods in China, Japan, Russia and Central America, and visited police departments all over the country.

Everywhere she goes, she delivers the same message. "I'm trying to find a constructive way of saying, basically, you're doing it all wrong," she said. "There's a better way. My idea is to get to every agency and teach them that this is a more complex task than anybody has acknowledged."

According to Boylan, most of the drawings that line post office walls, telephone poles and laundry mat bulletin boards are flawed.

"The art is not the point. The point is to get accurate information," she said. The problem with the way it is done now is that forensic artists with a minimum of training use a kit of photographs showing facial types. In asking questions about the perpetrator's appearance — "how tall was she?" "Did he have a mustache?" — they unwittingly put visions in victims' heads and words in their mouths. That can contaminate the victim's memory and prompt inaccurate descriptions.

Also, in using the kit's stock features, they lose the subtle differences that make a person's appearance unique.

Boylan uses a more freeform interview technique characterised by open-ended questions. If a victim is upset, she brings up other, neutral topics to relax them. Bolstered by her calming manner, they are

better able to relish the painful memories that, in many cases, have been repressed or distorted.

It was while she was working with the Multnomah Sheriff's Department as a civilian investigator in 1977 that Boylan noticed something was wrong with the process used to make composites. The drawings the department's artists were producing looked nothing like the people eventually arrested, and the victim's descriptions of their attackers changed radically over time.

She decided to find out why. She studied psychology, counselling and criminology at Oregon State University. Her focus was post-traumatic stress syndrome, coping mechanisms for sexually traumatised victims and how information is encoded in the memory.

She learned that the emotional trauma of being assaulted taints the memory. She discovered, for example, that victims tend to remember their attackers as larger than they are. And she found out that the memory is least accurate immediately after a crime and best two to three days later.

When she graduated in 1981, she signed on with the Portland Police Department. What followed was a succession of rape, murder and robbery cases.

Boylan has drawn more than 7,000 composite sketches during a 16-year career. She's been involved in such notorious cases as the kidnaps and killings of 12-year-old Polly Klaas in Petaluma, Calif., and 10-year-old Cassidy Senter and 9-year-old Angie Housman in St. Louis County, Mo.

Her sketches also have been instrumental in the hunt for suspects in the slaying of Los Angeles police officer Martin Gantz, a San Fernando serial child molester, the Green River serial killer in Washington state, and other killers in Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Toronto.

When her drawings began to yield arrests in previously unsolved cases, Boylan's reputation grew. When Polly Klaas was abducted from her bedroom, the FBI asked for her because "we'd heard she was the best," said FBI special agent Rick Smith of the San Francisco office.

She didn't disappoint them, according to James Nelson of the FBI's St. Louis office.

"She has done probably the best work I've ever seen," Mr. Nelson said. "I think her concept is a definite improvement."

## Forensic artist haunted by faces

By Karyn Hunt  
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The faces haunt her. Not the criminals Jean Boylan draws every day, but the faces of the victims who guide her sketches with their painful memories.

There are times when Boylan, one of the country's leading forensic artists, would rather hang it up and try a job that's more, well, pleasant.

"If I'm going to continue to do this kind of work with this degree of intensity, I'm just going to have to find a way to withdraw," Boylan said one evening from her cabin in the Oregon Woods.

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## Yale Concert Band recaptures Glenn Miller aura for D-Day celebration

By Strat Douthat

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Glenn Miller has a beard. His top trombonists wear their hair in long, flowing ponytails and the lead singer is a college freshman. But the band still swings — just as it did during the 1940s when Miller's music thrilled and inspired the country's jitterbug generation.

Thomas Duffy, director of bands at Yale University, has created a modern version of Miller's famed military band.

The bearded Duffy portrays the legendary band leader. He has cast members of the Yale Concert Band as the soldiers who made up Miller's New Haven-based military marching band, a wildly popular ensemble that entertained at war bond rallies and later toured in Europe after the 1944 invasion of Normandy.

Current band members wear the World War II-style khaki uniforms, complete with authentic arm patches of the 418th Army Air Forces Training Command Band. The band's musical repertoire includes original arrangements of such famed Miller standards as *In The Mood*, *American Patrol* and *Moonlight Serenade*.

When the band performed its first concert last month at Yale, "the crowd went nuts," Duffy said.

The 95-member Yale Concert Band will travel to England and France for a series of seven concerts

which include "newsreel" segments by the smaller Glenn Miller group. The re-enactments are based on the weekly shows that Boston Radio station WEEI broadcast live from Yale's Woolsey Hall during the spring and early summer of 1943.

On June 6, the 50th anniversary of D-Day, the band is scheduled to play in Saint Malo, near the Normandy beaches where the allied invasion force came ashore.

At Hamden, the band played a mixture of Miller standards and military marches, including a medley of military songs. Veterans were asked to stand and be recognised as their service branch song was being played.

Duffy said he got the idea to recreate the Glenn Miller band after the Yale Jazz Ensemble played at a reunion for the class of '45.

"We played a few tunes from the Miller era and the response was phenomenal," he said. "It made me realise how much Glenn Miller meant to the generation of people who lived through the war years."

In addition to the concert series, Duffy also is putting together a film documentary on the 15 months that Miller's band — which included many of the country's foremost jazz performers — was based at Yale. The air force conducted training classes at the school and used Miller's music for recruitment and war bond drives.

During the course of his research, Duffy contacted Norman Leydan, a Yale alumnus who was Miller's arranger during the war.

"I called Leydan at his home in Portland, Ore.," Duffy said. "He asked me what arrangements I was using. When I told him he said: 'No. No. You don't want to use those. You need the real things. I'll send you the ones I did for the band.'"

Duffy said Leydan later critiqued a tape of the band's Woolsey Hall Concert. "We talked for an hour-and-a-half," he said.

Leydan said he's glad that Miller's music is being revived. But he said it is difficult to recapture Miller's distinctive sound.

"You can play the notes, but the phrasing is so important to get the desired effect," he said in a telephone interview. "Duffy is working with a bunch of kids who never played swing music, so they needed a few tips. I was happy to help out."

Miller, who held the military rank of major, was the nation's most popular musical entertainer when he was killed in a December 1944 plane crash. Duffy winds up the band's newsreel segment with a dramatization of the report that Miller's plane is missing during a flight over the English Channel.

The house lights dim and a single spotlight illuminates Miller's cap, dangling from the band leader's trombone.



## Computer designed

By Jean-Claude Elias

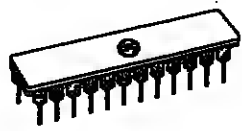
Marketing and sales wizards have the knack of presenting their products in an attractive format. A very ordinary item like, say a washing powder, will be announced as "new" or "improved" even though it is exactly identical to the previous model.

It is therefore no surprise to see computers, a quite fashionable topic, being used in sales and promotion campaigns, whether the product for sale is a car, toothbrush, a sport watch or a pair of sun glasses. The most direct, easiest slogan, the one you have probably seen or heard a thousand times is: "computer designed."

The techniques in CAD-CAM (computer aided design, computer aided manufacturing) have become a de-facto standard in the automotive and aircraft industries, among other. The complexity of the tasks, the level of accuracy that is required and the tight time frames, make it impossible to design, do the drawings, the modifications, the actual manufacturing and finally the testing of a modern automobile without computers. Car makers should not go bragging about it however.

CAD-CAM is the only way to work in some industries. It makes the designer's life easier but not necessarily the user's. There is therefore no point in reminding the buyer that he is acquiring a "computer designed" product. Especially that the term can be misleading for some. Did the computer really design the car by itself, or did someone use a computer to design

## chip talk



the car?

When it comes to simpler objects, claiming they were computer designed becomes frankly ridiculous. An artist is free to use a personal computer (PC), instead of more traditional drawing tools, in order to draw the shape of new toothbrush if he finds the PC more convenient. It won't necessarily make the product better, and the buyer isn't interested in knowing, anyway.

As long as your favourite newspaper, the Jordan Times of course, is interesting to read, has a pleasant page layout and contains clear, informative photographs and illustrations, would it make a difference to you if it was computer designed or not?

With time, almost all the manufactured products we buy, use or handle will have, to different degrees, something to do with computers. Advertising specialists will have to think of something else than cheap, overused slogans to convince us.

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

### BELIEVE IT OR NOT

— A farmer, digging in his fields near the Egyptian town of Beheira, dug up an ancient burial ground. Unfortunately for the town, the cemetery was home to millions of termites. The tiny termites swarmed into the town, devouring everything in sight, buildings, clothes and food. Within a few weeks the town no longer existed and a new town, away from the termites had to be built to rehouse the homeless population.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

— You have probably heard the expression "working like a beaver" and this is well borne out by the animal's industry. Using teeth and feet, they build dams of trees, stones and mud which are extremely strong. Dams of more than 1,000 feet in length are not uncommon and one in Montana, U.S.A., is 2,100 feet long.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

— Queen Elizabeth I lost all her hair by the time she reached middle age and after that she never looked in a mirror again, in fact, she had mirrors banned in the court.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

— Richard Wagner, the famous German composer, considered 13 to be his lucky number. He was born in 1813, had 13 letters in his name. He left school at 13, wrote 13 operas, loved 13 women in his life. His year of birth adds up to 13 and he died on February 13th, 1883.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

— As soon as possible. Fee akrah wakt momkin.  
— If it is possible. In kama be'likha'ek.  
— Let's go. Hayya bina nashab.  
— I'd like to introduce you to Mr. ...  
Awaddo an a'arrifoka bes-sayeed...  
— I'm pleased to meet you. Ana sa'eed be'likha'ek.  
— The honour is mine. Ash-sharafu lee.  
— Where do you come from? Min ayyan anta kadiin?  
— We thank you for your hospitality.  
Nashkoroona ala haqqi diyafathona.  
— With best regards. Ma'a salaam.  
— Good luck! Hazzan sa'eedan.  
— Be careful! Inzabeh!  
— Slowly! Ala mahall!  
— It's enough. Haza kafi.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### TIME FOR FUN

★ A small boy who visited the zoo told his mother he had seen a tail wagging without a dog. The mother, after inquiring what he meant, found that her son had seen a snake.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ MARK: Do you love me?  
CATHY: Yes, dear.

MARK: Would you die for me?  
CATHY: Mine is an undying love.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ Marriage is like a fortress. Those who are in wish to get out and those who are out wish to get in.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ The preacher came along and wrote upon the signboard:  
"I pray for all."

The doctor wrote underneath: "I prescribe for all."

The lawyer added: "I plead for all."

A passing man wrote underneath: "I'll pay for all."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ What is a witch who lives in a desert called?

— A sandwich!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### BANK OF KNOWLEDGE

1. What was the siege of Dien Bien Phu?
2. How did medieval builders insulate floors against noise?
3. What was the Maginot Line?
4. Who carried out the first heart transplant operation?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### COOKING IS FUN EGGPLANT SALAD

#### INGREDIENTS

- 2 small eggplants, sliced.
- ½ onion, in rings.
- ½ green pepper in rings.
- 1 c. yogurt.
- 2 T. butter.
- ½ tsp. cumin seeds.
- oil for frying.
- salt to taste.

#### METHOD

Rub eggplants with olive oil and bake in oven at 450 degrees until brown and pulpy, about 15 minutes. Remove skin and mash the pulp. Add onion and pepper rings to pulp with yogurt and salt. Heat butter in small skillet; add seeds and cook until brown. Sprinkle seeds over salad. Mix well and chill.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### PUZZLES

#### (A) RIDDLE ME

1. What is a pessimist?
2. What should you ask a couple after they've announced their engagement?
3. When does a cruel man beat his wife?
4. Why was Mona Lisa smiling?
5. What ship has no captain, but has two mates?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

#### (B) INSERT THE WORD THAT CAN BE PREFIXED BY ANY OF THE LETTERS BELOW:

P  
FL  
C  
W  
CL

#### (C) UNDERLINE THE WORD IN THE BOTTOM LINE WHICH GOES WITH THE THREE AT THE TOP:

BELT BLOOD GUARD  
tide water time bird fear ape

#### (D) INSERT THE MISSING NUMBERS:

16	15	17	14	?
32	33	31	34	?

## The raven, Poe and grammar

By E. Yaghi

(Dedicated to all grammar students who suffer)

It wasn't really the crow that drove Poe mad once upon a dreary midnight, but a beastly being that perched itself to lurk right above his chamber door who instead of whispering, "Lenore," quoted theories from Katz and Postal and alas, even from that dreaded creature responsible for endless crimes in linguistic hypotheses by the name of Chomsky, until poor Poe under a spell resembling hypnosis did nothing but draw tree diagrams for the surface structures of English grammar.

It had all begun innocently enough but little did he realise that a mysterious virus lay hidden beneath the sister nodes of those matrix sentences that he dissected every evening close to the dying embers of his fireplace. At first, he was fascinated by the intricacies of Pseudoclefting, Right Dislocation and vacuous Extraposition and when his efforts were met with small defeats, minute successes and enormous disappointments, he spent most of his waking hours trying to conquer that dangerous disease misnamed ill-formed sentences in Transformational Grammar. It seemed to have a power all of its own and eventually controlled poor Poe's mind almost making him a nitwit. Grammar, grammar everywhere. He drew tree diagrams while he ate, while he sat musing and even in his sleep, and sometimes way after midnight, he would wake in a sweat screaming at that peering monster he had created still perched above his chamber door. Then, as Poe glared deep into the darkness, wondering, fearing, doubting and formulating thoughts no mortal dared before, the monster broke the silence and the stillness with his whispered single word, "nevermore!" Which, though a whisper, fell onto the icy floor and slithered round Poe's chamber door hissing like a poisoned snake while Poe clutched his head and cried for his lost Lenore who had known how to solve all problems, even grammatical ones.

Afraid to sleep lest Transformation overcame him, his eyes grew heavy and as red as the fire that once kept him warm upon the hearth. Grammar beat inside his head until it seemed as though it would explode and all the while the beastly feathery creature remained perched above his chamber door only quoting, "nevermore!"

Poe tried to convince himself that it would only be a matter of time and that grammatical being would remove itself from his presence and fly away to haunt some other unlucky syntax man, but not a feather did it flutter, not an eyelid did it batter until enraged by its beguiling manner, Poe wheeled a cushion in front of Transformation who hung above the door. But this ominous thing of yore didn't budge and Poe set to thinking, still continued to draw tree diagrams on every scrap of paper he could find. He even started to look like a hypothesis for when he peered at himself in the mirror, he shrieked in horror at the aspiration staring back at him.

Was there no relief from his hand that moved by itself and continued to dissect sentences even though his mind willed otherwise? He ran out of paper. He began to paint diagrams all over his walls to the devilish smile of that inhuman Transformation who refused to budge from his parlor door. It was only a matter of time now until hypnosis would control all of his mind as the crow-like thing laughed under its ebony feathers and continued to stare at the luckless syntax fellow.

So the Transformation, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting, ever lingering near the pallid portrait of the long lost Lenore. His eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming while the dying embers throw his shadow on the floor as he lurks above the door. And Poe still is drawing, still is dissecting, yet is waiting, yet is waiting for that ghastly creature to leave his chamber door and Transformations to bother him no more. He has not conquered but been conquered and there's little left of his mind to wonder though he still hears that creature's deathly whisper of "nevermore!"

## Creative imagination in a meaningless world

By Samer Ghaleb Bagueen

IN an era when change is affecting culture on so many levels, the practice of architecture cannot escape a radical transformation. All fields of thought and work, whether they are on the private or the public level, are founded on both specific bodies of knowledge and a general conception of knowledge. Knowledge is no longer about certainty, but rather about probability.

The advent of the technological image signalled a momentous shift from an age of production to one of reproduction. Every concept tells a story. And this is nowhere more true than in the case of imagination. Imagination enables man to think in terms of variables and opposites. In all modern philosophies of imagination, imagination is deemed capable of inventing a world out of its human resources, a world answerable to no power higher than itself.

But imagining was not merely a "reproduction" of some given reality (the fallacy of imitation) but an original "production" of human consciousness; the image is not a static "thing" deposited in memory but a dynamic creative act.

The modern philosophers hailed imagination as the power of the human subject to create a world of original truth and value.

But the gap separating the imagination's desire to transform the world and the refusal of the world to be transformed is proving unbridgeable. In architecture, this is partly manifested in the reluctance of architects to look at the substance of building; how the stuff itself goes together. But while the "architect" is defined by some sort of legislation or another, architecture has no such legal definition. Assuming this to be a genuine starting point of investigation, our minds should be made free to roam.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

### Thursday, June 2

10:00 News In English

Personal Business

Walter to discover a gang of robbers, with millions of dollars worth of stolen historical artifacts.

8:30 Da Beats' On

10:20 Feature Film — Tom Alone

Maxwell gets to regret an agreement he struck with a handsome movie star, with whom the Nanny falls in love.

10:00 News In English

9:15 Bony

A man, accused of a murder, is on the run. The only evidence of his innocence lies with his son, who has to find his father before the police do.

10:20 The Cape Rebel

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

9:10 Documentary — Environments

11:10 The Second Half

### Friday, June 3

Sunday, June 5

8:00 Sixty Minutes

8:30 You Bet Your Life

Pollution

The Building

9:00 Scene Of The Crime

The funny and entertaining quiz show is hosted by Bill Cosby.

A documentary showing how the mishandling of waste can endanger the environment as when it's left to penetrate the soil, reaching water sources.

John leads the building's occupants to find ways and means to fix the broken heating system.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Middle March

Dawn's remembrance of her childhood include the one time when she had to run away from her boarding school.

10:00 News In English

Wednesday, June 8

### Saturday, June 4

10:20 The House Of Eliott

8:30 Fresh Prince Of Bel-air

Evie's hopes regarding her friend James are destroyed, but she and Beatrice enjoy the opening of their grand fashion show.

A local Jordanian series, subtitled in English. The story of how the Jews started their settlements in Arab lands, and how the Palestinian Arabs began their resistance movement.

Nice Job If You Can Get It

Deaf Poets Society

11:10 The Upper Hand

Tuesday, June 7

In order to lure girls at school, William joins the school's poets society.

Welcome Home

What would the house turn into if Frank and Caroline trade places with their kids.

8:55 Jordanesque

9:10 The Campbells

Carol's husband is back, suggesting that they should give their marriage a second chance.

9:10 Moon Over Miami

From the latest fashion shows in Vienna and the latest hairstyles in France... to Hitler's coming to power in Germany... to fascism flourishing in Argentina.

Fortunes Of War

Monday, June 6

The city rejects the setting of an army commander, accused of cowardice during an old war; Dr. James knows he should hear the commander's own version of the story.

8:30 The Nanny

A Safe Place  
Investigating the murder of an unfaithful wife leads

10:00 News In English

10:20 Poldark



# Chinese author tells of passion and politics in Red Azalea

By Chris Torchia  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Anchee Min is sure excerpts of her novel will end up selling as pornography in China — a sign, she says, that franker attitudes toward sex are seeping into Chinese society.

By Western standards, the autobiographical book Red Azalea hardly constitutes pornography, although it offers a rare portrayal of illicit love in China during the Cultural Revolution.

What makes it also unique is Min's remarkable story — her rise from

anonymity to the forefront of Chinese propaganda in the mid-1970s, a farm worker chosen to play the lead role in one of Mao's political operas.

Min says the book, which is banned in China, irked authorities there because of its candid approach to sex and its criticism of the social upheaval that Chairman Mao Tse-tung launched in 1966.

Like millions of other Chinese, Min was a child when the Cultural Revolution caught her in its grip. One of Mao's Red Guards, she was cajoled into public humiliations of teachers. Later came hard labor and

military discipline in the countryside.

She found freedom in her emerging sexuality, but at a time when men could be jailed as rapists if caught in an extramarital affair and women could be publicly denounced and denied a career or education.

"To love means life and death. You can imagine the intensity. Once you're reported, you can be ruined forever," said Min, speaking in a telephone interview from her home in Chicago.

Min flouted her share of sexual taboos, having affairs with another woman and later with a married man. She believes underground publishers will ped-

dle her book's accounts of these liaisons — the "juicy bits," as she calls them — on the street in China.

Min says that when she visited China last year, a local journalist offered to get excerpts printed by publishers who sell pornography illegally from three-wheeled street carts.

The book describes how Min would slip into the bed of her farm platoon leader, a woman, where they would caress each other beneath a mosquito net shrouded in Mao buttons.

Red Azalea, first published in Britain in October, has attracted favorable reviews in Europe and the

United States.

At 17, eager to join the Cultural Revolution, Min was sent to work on Red Fire Farm, but her enthusiasm waned at the prospect of years of grueling physical labor and political instruction.

One day, Min was spotted in the fields by a film crew ordered by Jiang Qing, Mao's wife, to find "correct-looking" men and women of the working class to become China's future film actors.

With no acting experience, Min trained for the leading role in the opera Red Azalea, a tale about revolutionary zeal and the struggle for a Communist

China.

But when Chairman Mao died in 1976, his wife was vilified — filming was shut down and Min spent years as a studio clerk, denied promotion and the chance to go to university.

"I would break down and cry. It ruined my spirit. It was everyday torture," said Min, 37, who is now married and has a 2-year-old daughter.

Min's fate was relatively light. Millions of Chinese were killed or imprisoned during the Cultural Revolution, which began as an attack by Mao on perceived enemies in the party and government, but spread

into warfare between armed Red Guard units.

Min came to the United States in 1984 with the encouragement of actress Joan Chen, who worked with her in a Shanghai film studio.

The two have collaborated since then — last year in Chicago, in a show of photographs taken by Min, one picture featured a naked Chen wrapped in a Chinese Communist flag.

Based on her visit home last year, Min said Chinese are freer to express their sexuality now, although the mention of homosexuality is still taboo.

"If you speak about these

things, you'll get insulted, they will throw raw eggs in your face. They will call you names," Min said.

Min's parents, who still live in China, have begged her not to send them a copy of her book to avoid trouble with authorities.

Min plans to write another book about her experiences in the U.S., but not right away. It took her eight years to write Red Azalea, a task traumatic that she is painting at night in her basement to physically exhaust herself.

"I couldn't switch my mind," she said, "living in the past."

## After New York adversity, a director rebounds in London

By Matt Wolf  
The Associated Press

LONDON — For much of the 1980s, Martha Clarke was New York's directing darling, acclaimed for her music-theatre pieces on Franz Kafka, fin-de-siècle Vienna and the paintings of Bosch and Tiepolo.

Then came the elephant — and charges of elephantiasis.

Her 1990 show at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Endangered Species, paired Broadway performer Judy Kuhn with an elephant named Flora. The result was a meditation on genocide as bloated — said some critics — as its mammalian co-star.

Four years later, Clarke is less inclined to lick her wounds than to take one large career step forward as well as a happy one back.

The backwards one finds her in London recreating her first major theatre piece, the 1984 Garden of Earthly Delights, for the Rambert Dance Company, one of Britain's oldest dance troupes. (Founded in 1926 as a ballet company, it shifted to modern dance in

1966.) This fall, Clarke returns to London to make her directing debut at the Royal National Theatre. The project, devised with Academy Award-winning screenwriter and playwright Christopher Hampton (Dangerous Liaisons), is called Alice. It is due to open on Nov. 8.

It is derived from Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland version this past February, its star was Schindler's List co-star Ralph Fiennes. Britain's thespian flavour of the year.

"I feel more connected to my life in London. I don't know where I am in New York," the small, lively Clarke was saying one recent evening after a day at Rambert's West London studio getting Earthly Delights back on its feet with a youthful and eager cast.

Looking younger than her 50 years, Clarke sounded philosophical about the critical roller coaster that is the New York theatre, where you're sought after one year and shot down the next — Earthly Delights, for example, has done more

than 500 performances to date; Endangered Species closed two weeks into a five-week run.

"For years I was really coasting," she said, "and I think inevitably at some point people get tired of your face and tired of what you do."

"The United States is so star-oriented and cause celebre-ish or whatever that even in the off Broadway world I'm in, you get a kind of success that doesn't leave you on the ground."

Clarke went on: "The good thing about having a really colossal failure is I don't think the press is ever going to cause me to stop again. All I do is what I do and hope enough people will like it."

By and large they have, ever since the graduate of the Juilliard School and one-time Pilobolus dancer started making theatre pieces as dependent on art, music, and dreams as they were on diverse literary sources such as Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass and Italo Calvino's folk tales.

In Garden of Earthly Delights, she brings to the stage the 15th-century

painting of the same title by Hieronymus Bosch, depicting the first stages of creation and the fall of man.

The subsequent Vienna: Lusthaus examined the Austrian capital at the turn of the century as a locus of people and ideas giving rise to this century's great achievements, and nightmares.

In her 1988 Miracolo d'Amore, the Venetian artist Tiepolo rubbed up against Belgian painter Paul Delvaux to inspire an hour-long piece on humanity in all its (often disturbing) forms.

"I've always loved paintings," said Clarke, whose large eyes and chiseled face themselves look somewhat artistic. "I'm certainly a person of eyes more than anything else; it's such an image-rich world."

Clarke grew up in Maryland one of two children. Her father was an attorney. Her mother is now 85, and Clarke calls her one of the family's "female amazons — my aunt is 87, and she's on her fifth marriage."

She recalls an aesthetically minded household — "I'd be watching The Lone

Ranger while they were playing Schubert" — which she carried over to adulthood.

Ex-husband Philip Grausman is a sculptor and professor of architecture. (They have a son, David, 25.) Her home in rural Connecticut once belonged to

Arshile Gorky, the Armenian-born abstract impressionist.

With Earthly Delights opening in Wales on June 28, and Alice due to begin London rehearsals in September, Clarke is looking again to work in the

United States.

On Oct. 26, her dance piece Dammerung will open at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, performed by the Netherlands Dans Theater 3, a Dutch-based company of dancers over 30.

An American Ballet

Theatre commission is offered for autumn, 1995. Following summer, she will direct Janacek's Opera, the Cunning Little Vixen, at the Glimmerglass Festival in upstate New York, where she has already staged Mozart's The Magic Flute and Così Fan Tutti.

## U.K. art thieves target churches

By Monique El Faizy  
The Associated Press

KINGSLEY, England — A large, wooden crucifix chest so heavy four men could barely move it had been sitting safely in St. Nicholas Church since about 1300. But times have changed. Last December, thieves dismantled the church door and removed the chest.

Church theft is no new problem. Many vicars have long since locked up the valuables and closed the church doors for the night. But church thieves of the 1990s are increasingly canny: They are abandoning petty theft and zeroing in on things with significant value on the international art market.

England has more than 8,500 parish churches which were built before the reformation in the 16th century. These and many later churches are full of carvings, paintings, stained glass and altar fittings of artistic distinction.

Jim Scott, public affairs officer for the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group (EIG), Britain's main church insurer, said the problem is steadily worsening. In 1988, he said, there were 4,000 claims of theft, vandalism and arson, totalling \$3.9 million. In 1993, the number of claims had risen to

6,000, worth \$7.5 million.

The sheer number of church thefts has been no comfort to the people who take care of St. Nicholas Church. The Kingsley church, about 70 miles (113 kilometres) southwest of London, largely has been unused since 1980 when it was taken over by the local council, but volunteers regularly clean the small red-brick building. The adjacent cemetery is still used as the local burial ground.

"It's looked upon as a shrine because of its great age," said the Rev. Peter Bradford, the local Church of England vicar.

Nick Gordon-Brown, chairman of the Kingsley Parish Council, discovered the theft.

"How heavy it was one only knows, but one is talking about a gang... of at least four people," Mr. Gordon-Brown said after pointing out the marks on the raised slab of stone-covered cement where the chest once stood.

"I was immensely sad," he said. "I think the whole village was shocked."

Mr. Gordon-Brown said local police told him the chest could be worth up to \$52,000.

The EIG now runs security courses to help vicars make their churches more secure.

"Churches are an easy target," said Caroline Wakeford, operations manager at the Art Loss Register, an international computerised data base carrying pictures of stolen goods.

"You'd be surprised how many valuable works of art there are in churches," she said.

Ms. Wakeford said the art loss register receives about 15 reports of works of art stolen from churches each month.

Philip Saunders, managing director of Trace, a magazine that publishes the pictures of stolen works of art, thinks that thieves know which objects will fetch high prices on the art market.

"They know what they're going for," he said. "The chest was extremely rare. It had been in the church since 1300 when the Pope was raising money for his last crusade."

Mr. Scott agreed. "Any of those big items that are stolen like that... they're stolen to order," he said.

Mr. Saunders said that many objects stolen from churches had turned up in Germany, Holland and Belgium. "They like good oak," he said.

Holland and Belgium both have set up special task forces to track down stolen goods. Missing works of art also have been recovered in Australia and North America.

Marcus Linell, senior director at Sotheby's auction house, said that thieves have ready-made treasure maps in the explanatory booklets placed in many churches. The booklets give the history of the church and of any objects of value.

"You're giving people a sort of guide as to what to take," he said. "It's a terrible dilemma for a church."

The thefts are obviously well-planned. Four 18th-century solid silver gilt communion flagons were stolen in February from the cathedral in Wakefield, west Yorkshire, about 176 miles (283 kilometres) north of London; thieves broke in through a medieval window, rappelled down the walls, broke into the case where the flagons were displayed and quickly silenced the alarms.

European laws often make it difficult to recover stolen goods. In Holland, if an object of art was bought in good faith, the sale is valid.

Mr. Saunders tells the story of some medieval wood panels that were stolen from a church in the east of England, in Suffolk. They were found in Holland, but the new owner had bought them unwittingly and was allowed to keep them.

## Nadya — one-person fashion phenomenon

By Todd Nissen  
Reuters

CHICAGO — She has never advertised, and her clothes cannot be found in retail stores. But the Chicago native known as Nadya has become a one-person fashion phenomenon working out of the Indonesian island of Bali.

In the ninth-floor suite of a downtown hotel her faithful gathered recently to browse through racks of Nadya's tropically coloured clothes.

"I've done it again," says Grace Mark, one of the faithful sheepishly holding up a newly purchased skirt, blouse and vest. She likens Nadya's clothes to an addiction — "I'm like a drunk going into a bar."

Drawn by the dazzling patterns and hand-painted designs, a growing number of women and some men seek out Nadya and her wares during her increasingly frequent U.S. shows.

Despite the lack of advertising and the limited availability of her clothes, Nadya has built a loyal following of

buyers who recognise each other on the street by the distinctive colours and Indonesian-influenced designs.

Her mailing list is 6,000 names long, and customers include actresses Ellen Burstyn, Susan Rutan, Ally Sheedy and Phyllis Newman.

Nadya is an outgoing woman with thick, black hair and a permanent tan from her years in the tropics. Originally from Chicago, Nadya, whose real name is Nadine Lurey, moved to Bali after stopping there during a trip. The locals couldn't pronounce her first name. They could say Nadya, however, and the nickname stuck.

Now she signs checks, registers in hotels, and applies for telephone listings with just Nadya.

Starting with \$3,000, Nadya contracted with Batik artisans in Bali to work on clothes she designed. She returned to the United States from that initial trip, displayed her clothes in friends' living

rooms and sold the first batch for \$6,000.

That was 15 years ago. Now she sells about eight tonnes of clothes and accessories a year at prices mostly ranging from \$100 to \$250. Some winter coats cost upwards of \$500. Nadya refused to disclose annual sales, but said they are "substantial."

Starting this year, Nadya is widening her distribution system. In addition to holding what she calls "salon" shows in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles, Nadya will be holding shows in Washington and the nearby Virginia suburbs, Atlanta, Aspen, Colorado, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and San Francisco.

Nadya has no plans to offer clothes through established stores. She tried that once, selling through Bergdorf Goodman in New York City. But the clothes sold out within days, she said, and her informal manufacturing process couldn't keep up with demand.

What's more, Nadya says she likes the flexibility her

current arrangement allows.

And Nadya's system is a unique one. She has not incorporated her enterprise, either in Bali or the United States. There are six people that Nadya says could be considered employees. Some of the design and most of the production is carried out by about 150 Balinese with whom Nadya has independent contracts.

Nadya says the system allows her to stay close to the production process, changing colours and styles in a matter of weeks, whereas it takes large retail operations six months to revamp their inventories.

Asked how big she would like her venture to be, Nadya replies with her typical untroubled outlook, "as big as it feels comfortable."

Still, she expresses surprise that her business operates with as little organisation as it does. "It's always been amazing to me that it has grown to this level without having any infrastructure," she said.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Clue: 1 Across

Clue: 2 Down

Clue: 3 Across

Clue: 4 Down

Clue: 5 Across

Clue: 6 Down

Clue: 7 Across

Clue: 8 Down

Clue: 9 Across

Clue: 10 Down

Clue: 11 Across

Clue: 12 Down

Clue: 13 Across

Clue: 14 Down

Clue: 15 Across

Clue: 16 Down

Clue: 17 Across

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Clue: 33 Across

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Clue: 49 Across

Clue: 50 Down

Clue: 51 Across

Clue: 52 Down

Clue: 53 Across

Clue: 54 Down

Clue: 55 Across

Clue: 56 Down

Clue: 57 Across

Clue: 58 Down

Clue: 59 Across

Clue: 60 Down

Clue: 61 Across

Clue: 62 Down

Clue: 63 Across



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Cryptic rule: Any letter used must appear at least twice and has to occur in more than one word.
2. Little boy made money by selling large balloons to many people at parade sites.
3. Eatenin official says his equal status has often caused him to feel insecure, uneasy and uneasy.
4. Some carnivores adopt this position: He who is most adept will adapt well.

CRYPTOCRAMS

1. BLIC N UZEE CTYT TT UMLANX ICP  
JCLNIPPTIC BYZEATI XYZ JINX JNUPEX  
NI CTYCP

—By Deane R. McGee

2. OCABDGB DEBNED QGBANOBAX NKO ZT  
DGBBOU "QGU NOC JOBNK" XGZ  
GDNMCBHC C XBBU KGJJC KTMK

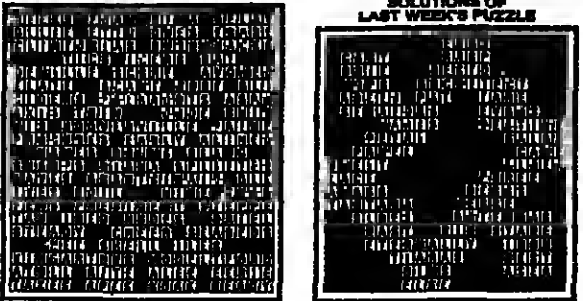
—By Rita Salvato

3. MWUCUMCT RUBH MAGIC QUAAT NT GM  
RONG ONT HIQ MCI GM TELLITR HELP MT  
WRLEP

—By Ed Huddleston

4. TBTSTW NSTUCKNN BOBNWINNERS MBR  
ONACSN IMN AMEND OBWN CD  
NSTUCKNYR

—By Frank N. Stein



SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE





## In search of the big sleep

### A seven-day diary may help doctors and patients beat the misery of insomnia

By John Illman

THE GULF between those who can sleep and those who cannot is one of the great divisions of the human race, says the novelist Iris Murdoch. A dramatic claim? Yes. A truthful one? Yes, again. Ask the 10 million people in Britain who toss and turn their way through the night.

You may think that modern medicine would have the answer, but the medical status of insomnia is something akin to the common cold. Insomnia does not kill like heart disease or cancer. Most doctors spend less than five hours studying sleep and sleep disorders, according to research.

An educational pack for GPs, launched by the Sleep Help Service, includes a seven-day sleep diary, completed by the patient for analysis by the British Sleep Society. The society's Dr. Chris Idzikowski says that GPs lack the time to investigate insomnia. "The service will help the patient provide the information needed to make a diagnosis," he says.

"In some cases the seven-day period required for fill-

ing in the form may even help mild or transient insomnia. Completing the form may even help the sufferer to identify the cause of sleeplessness for themselves."

It may help to keep your own diary, independent of the doctor. Writing can have a strong therapeutic effect. Ask yourself when the problem began? Could it be linked to a new job or divorce, or with exam nerves. Do you try and resolve problems before going to sleep? Does this provoke conflict and argument?

**RELAXATION:** Note down the things that upset you most and how and when you deal with them. Make a conscious effort to relax in the hour before bed. This does not necessarily mean slumping in front of the TV. A brisk walk and a warm bath may help, especially if you have had no exercise during the day. Avoid vigorous exercise which will produce an adrenalin surge which may keep you awake. Reading or listening to music may also wind you down.

There are conflicting views about reading in bed

Rosemary Nicol author of *Sleep Like A Dream: The Drug Free Way* (Sheldon Press), is emphatic in her advice. "Use your bed only for sleep, and not for watching TV, eating, telephoning, daytime reading or any other waking activity (only sex is excluded from this list). Thus, you learn to associate your bed with sleep, and eventually will go to sleep whenever you are in bed."

"If you can't sleep, get up. Never lie in bed sleepless for more than 30 minutes. Go to another room and do something else until you can't stay awake any longer. Don't fall asleep in that other room."

It may be that reading in bed will help you. Experiment. Keep notes to see what works best. **DRINK:** Record your drinking habits. What do you drink and when? A full bladder may wake you up. Drinks containing caffeine (coffee, tea and Coca-Cola) stimulate the nervous system. There is nothing wrong with alcohol but large amounts interfere with sleep. The problem with booze is that small

doses have little effect on serious sleep problems, while large ones work better, but only for a short time.

Anyone who has done any serious drinking knows that feeling of waking at about 4a.m., unable to get back to sleep again. If you need an alternative bedtime drink, try a camomile or dill tea. Serious drinkers may find the camomile idea hard to digest: but be pleasantly surprised by the taste.

**DRUGS:** Medicinal drugs can affect sleep — in which case see your doctor. Drugs affecting sleep include beta blockers (high blood pressure); bronchodilators (asthma); the contraceptive pill and diuretics (used to increase urine flow). "Recreational drugs" such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis may also interfere with sleep.

**ROUTINE:** Keep a note of the time you go to bed. A regular bedtime helps because sleep is part of a daily biological rhythm, and should take up the same phase of each cycle. Irregular sleeping hours can have a negative influence.

The problem for many



Penchant to dream... self awareness may be the most effective treatment

insomniacs is in establishing such a routine. There is a strong argument against going to bed at the same time if, night after night, you lie in bed wakeful and tense, afraid of being unable to sleep. Nicol advises insomniacs only go to bed when they are really sleepy, not just when the clock says it is bedtime.

They should get up at the same time each morning, she says, even after a bad night, to establish a good

sleep/wake pattern. She advises: "Even if you normally rise late, force yourself to get up early; the more hours you have been awake, the quicker you will fall asleep. Don't sleep late, even at weekends or on holidays, as this disturbs your sleep pattern, and you will find it harder to go to sleep the following night."

These are just some factors which can affect sleep and which may respond to

self-help. Others are less easy to resolve. There is a strong link between insomnia and the kind of low self-esteem associated with redundancy. But Kathy McGrath, of the Sleep Matters self-help group, says: "We feel that doctors can help by encouraging people to give their day a sense of purpose, perhaps through exercise or voluntary work."

See your doctor if an in-

dependent diary does not help. Show him or her your diary. It may help him to help you. Some people are reluctant to consult GPs fearing that they will be "fobbed off" with sleeping pills, but McGrath says: "Pills can help some people but we want doctors to offer patients a wide range of options." For many people increased self-awareness could be the most effective treatment of all — The Guardian.

## AIDS patients say pressure chamber provides relief from chronic fatigue

By Alex Dominguez  
The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Waiting to climb into a 15-foot (4.6-metre) tank that resembles a small submarine, John Stewart describes how a treatment traditionally used to help divers suffering from the bends has helped him deal with AIDS.

"I feel great, I almost feel guilty about not going back to work," he said, sitting in the LifeForce Clinic in downtown Baltimore.

Stewart, 37, said chronic fatigue from AIDS forced him to stop working last summer. He started "diving" two to three times a week in September and no longer feels tired.

Some AIDS patients say

the 90-minute hyperbaric pressure treatments they receive weekly at the private clinic make them feel better. Skeptics say at best the patients may be kidding themselves and at worst the treatment may stimulate the AIDS virus.

Researchers maintain that enough research hasn't been done to prove either claim, but that hasn't stopped patients from paying \$125 a treatment, two to three times a week.

Michelle Reillo, the head of the clinic, is a former nurse and clinical researcher who participated in a two-year study at the University of Maryland Shock Trauma Centre that found hyperbaric treatment relieved fatigue in AIDS sufferers.

Ms. Reillo has since left Shock Trauma to open the for-profit clinic. She said an unpublished second study she has completed shows that oxygen under pressure interferes with the activity of the virus.

Patients in the hyperbaric chamber wear hoods that feed them pure oxygen while they are brought to 2.5 times normal atmospheric pressure, the equivalent of diving in water to 45 feet (13.7 metres) below the surface.

Chris Blow, 32, who is suffering from AIDS symptoms, said he has been undergoing treatments for two years. Since he began the treatments, blood tests have not found any AIDS virus in his blood plasma, but it remains in his lymph

system, he said. Blow said the number of his T-cells, the cells in blood which help fight off disease and are attacked by the AIDS virus, have also gone up since he began the treatment.

Ms. Reillo said the treatments are known to help the symptoms of AIDS, such as fatigue, and her research is continuing into whether hyperbaric treatment actually fights the disease.

Under pressure, oxygen binds with molecules that make up the AIDS virus, rendering it harmless, she said. Breathing in pure oxygen at normal pressure has no effect because the oxygen is absorbed into the respiratory system.

Dr. Howard Greenspan

chaired a National Institutes of Health Conference on the Effect of Antioxidants on AIDS and ran a hyperbaric clinic for six years.

Hyperbaric treatment will make AIDS sufferers feel less tired, and has been shown to kill viruses, he said. However, he warned, oxygen therapy has long-term effects.

Hyperbaric oxygen raises the level of free radicals, which are produced when the body uses oxygen. But free radicals have also been linked to a number of diseases, and may speed the onset of AIDS.

"The least that someone should do if they are offering hyperbaric treatment is have their patients on a

good programme of supplemental antioxidant therapy," said Dr. Greenspan.

Free radicals of oxygen are normally rendered harmless by vitamins A, C, and E and Beta Carotene, which is found in carrots and green leafy vegetables. But the HIV virus prevents the body from using the nutrients, Dr. Greenspan said.

Ms. Reillo said her patients receive an antioxidant medication as part of their treatment. Insurers pay for some patients' hyperbaric chamber bills because some doctors prescribe the treatment for the symptoms of AIDS.

Dr. Paul Harch, who runs several hyperbaric clinics in New Orleans but does not treat AIDS patients, said

the \$125 Ms. Reillo charges is very low compared with other clinics.

Dr. Harch's clinics use the chambers to treat decompression sickness in scuba divers, wounds that are not healing properly, burns, carbon monoxide poisoning and a number of other ailments.

Dr. John Renner, head of the Consumer Health Information Research Institute in Kansas City, Mo.,

said he doesn't condone offering unproven treatment to AIDS patients.

Dr. Renner's nonprofit institute researches unproven therapies.

"They're adults. They have a perfect right to choose the things they want to do, but I think it's too bad that we don't have a better way of explaining to patients why they might think they feel better," he said.

### ANSWERS

#### BANK OF KNOWLEDGE

(1) It was a siege of the town of Dien Bien Phu in what is now Vietnam, held by some 10,000 French and allied troops against forces of the Communists. The siege lasted two months, March to May 1954, and when the town fell, it was the end of French interest in Vietnam.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(2) By "pugging", whereby sawdust, bullrushes, cockle shells, odd lumps of cement, earth, sand or bits of rubble lying about were inserted between the floor at one level and the ceiling on the floor below.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(3) A string of fortifications built between 1929 and 1934 along the eastern border of France, from Luxembourg to Switzerland. So called from the then war minister, André Maginot, who masterminded its construction.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(4) Professor Christiaan Barnard, a distinguished South African surgeon, removed a sound heart from a dead person and grafted it into the chest cavity of a living man, Mr. Louis Washkansky, who had severe heart trouble. This was at Groote Schuur Hospital in Capetown, in South Africa in December 1967. Mr. Washkansky's own heart was disconnected, and he lived with the new heart for nearly three weeks.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

#### PUZZLES

##### (A) RIDDLE ME:

1. A pessimist is a married optimist!
2. "Which came first — the ring or the finger?"
3. Every time!
4. Leonardo da Vinci's fly was open!
5. Courtship.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

##### (B) INCH.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

##### (C) TIME (All these words can be prefixed by "life").

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

##### (D)

18 (The numbers at the top follow the sequence -1+2, -3, +4; those at the bottom: +1, -2, +3, -4.)  
30

## Virus similar to AIDS implicated in diseases

By Randall Mikkelsen  
Reuters

ABSECON, New Jersey — New research into HTLV-II, a little-understood cousin of the HIV virus that causes AIDS, shows that HTLV-II is linked to higher death rates among those exposed to it compared with those who are not.

Based on the researchers' rough estimates, about 250,000 to more than 300,000 Americans may be infected with HTLV-II.

Scientists said at a recent medical conference that the rapidly spreading HTLV-II may often escape the most common screening test used by blood banks to detect it although it is much less easily transmitted through donated blood than the AIDS virus.

The virus is spreading rapidly among intravenous drug users across the developed world.

"The test is not adequate to pick up all HTLV-II (infected) people," said Dr. Jonathan Kaplan, an AIDS specialist with the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Dr. Kaplan spoke with other scientists to reporters during an international conference on human retrovirology.

HTLV-II, like the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes AIDS, belongs to a virus family known as retroviruses, discovered in 1978. But unlike HIV, HTLV-II is thought to have been present among humans for tens of thousands of years.

HTLV-II is found among indigenous people in the

Americas, in central Africa and, according to findings presented at the conference, Mongolia, where it may have existed before being carried to the new world by the ancestors of native Americans.

A 10-year study of 567 drug users conducted at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey found a three-fold increase in the death rate among the 67 patients who were infected with HTLV-II. Many of those infected with the virus died of respiratory ailments.

Other studies have found links between the virus and nervous-system disorders, scientists said.

"HTLV-II may be causative of serious disease and it's a virus that we may have reason to be concerned about," said Dr. Stanley Weiss, director of infectious diseases epidemiology at the New Jersey Medical School and author of the study, which was presented at the conference.

However, Dr. Weiss's researchers also found that many patients who were infected with HTLV-II had also been exposed to the AIDS virus but were not infected by it, suggesting their bodies might have been able to ward off the HIV.

Another study of New York prison inmates is finding that those infected with both HIV and HTLV-II showed fewer signs of AIDS than those affected with HIV only, said Dr. Bernard Poiesz of the State University of New York at Syracuse.

These findings could be the benefit of the world.

The details, such as how much each country pays into the programme, have yet to be worked out. But an announcement on exactly what the two countries hope to achieve is expected next month at the G-7 meeting in Naples, Italy, said Mr. Wirth.

Mr. Wirth said Japan and the United States would build on successful anti-polio drives in the Caribbean and western Pacific to eradicate the disease

altogether in the next six years. "We believe that aggressive cooperation between the two and the careful manufacture and distribution... of the vaccine can lead to the eradication of polio worldwide by the year 2000," Mr. Wirth said.

The goal of creating a vaccine that would immunise children against a slew of diseases is also feasible, Mr. Wirth said.

"We're beginning to put our capabilities together," he said.

"The promise of this is great enough that both of our agencies felt that this was something we not only should embark upon, but something that we could together announce today."

Negotiations on how to pay for the anti-polio and vaccine programmes will take place Wednesday, Mr. Wirth said. Work will be carried out in Japan and the United States, involving both public and private sector researchers, he said.

disease.

But that test appears to miss some 10 to 20 per cent of HTLV-II infections, Dr. Poiesz said.

He said, however, it is relatively difficult to transmit the virus and noted that haemophiliacs have not been infected by it through plasma transfusions. Unlike HIV, which can be transmitted through bodily fluids, the HTLV viruses must be transmitted through an exchange of cells.

But retrovirus expert Guy De of the Pasteur Institute in Paris said the growing pool of drug users infected with the virus presented a threat that it could spread more widely via sexual contact as drug users turn to prostitution to support their habits.

## U.S., Japan aim to eradicate polio by 2000

By Sebastian Smith  
Agence France Presse

WASHINGTON — Japan and the United States have agreed to work together to eradicate polio worldwide by the end of the century, officials said.

The two countries also unveiled an ambitious joint programme to develop a magic-bullet vaccine capable of protecting children from all preventable diseases.

The projects were agreed

to as part of the framework of talks between Tokyo and Washington on trade and cooperation in solving a slate of global problems, ranging from population control to saving the environment.

The latest plans are: Polio eradication and vaccine development; anti-narcotics initiatives; biodiversity protection; study of global climate changes; preservation of wetlands; agreement on intellectual property rights and sharing

of research. Timothy Wirth, the U.S. undersecretary of state for global affairs, said the joint projects showed the two economic superpowers could work in tandem, despite rocky negotiations on how to narrow Japan's gaping \$60-billion trade surplus with the United States.

Japan's deputy foreign minister for economic affairs, Sadayuki Hayashi, said the plan was "future-looking, it is long-term. We are cooperating together for

the benefit of the world." The details, such as how much each country pays into the programme, have yet to be worked out. But an announcement on exactly what the two countries hope to achieve is expected next month at the G-7 meeting in Naples, Italy, said Mr. Wirth.

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## Security Council calls for ceasefire

(Continued from page 1)

tions" between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Mr. Yahya said. Yemen's relations with Saudi Arabia soured after Yemen strongly opposed the presence of foreign troops in the Gulf following Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

On the battlefield, however, the North Wednesday appeared to be heading for victory despite stiff southern resistance, diplomatic sources said.

Northern forces tightened their southern capital, as they have been trying to do since the start of the war May 4. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said northern forces had apparently moved to within 15 kilometres of Aden in some places while massing for an assault from the north.

They also seemed to be making progress in a two-pronged assault in oil-rich Hadramaut province, where President Ali Abdullah Saleh alleges that southern secessionist leader Ali Salem Al Beidh is aiming to set up a rump state with foreign backing and half of Yemen's total oil production.

Northern units appeared to have reached the coastal town of Bir Ali, about 100 kilometres from the southern port Mukalla 600 kilometres east of Aden, while forces about 400 kilometres north had taken over Al Abr town at the entrance to the Wadi Hadramaut.

Aden Radio said the southern leadership called on the United Nations to pass a resolution for unconditional negotiations to "end this destructive war... without any preconditions," that was seen as a sign the south is now in deep trouble.

The radio reported that several women and children were killed Wednesday in a northern air raid on Aden's oil refinery, a key economic target.

Radio Monte Carlo reported that a northern missile hit Aden's airport during the night, starting a big fire.

But the field, backbone of the south's defence, was fully operational early Wednesday, with Sukhoi and MiG fighter-bombers were taking off hourly to hit northern forces.

There was growing evidence of a rapid thrust being mounted toward Mukalla, a key conduit for arms being shipped into the beleaguered south, the sources said.

They noted that supplies included heavy weapons from "friendly nations" and smugglers.

Mukalla, capital of Hadramaut which borders Saudi Arabia, would be the last southern stronghold if Aden fell.

The sources voiced doubts about how much longer the heavily outnumbered southern forces can hold out as northern units inch towards heavy artillery range of Aden.

In Aden, AP correspondent Eric Watkins reported that the rumble of northern barrages echoed around the city for the second day Wednesday.

It came mainly from Tur Al Baha, a small village about 70 kilometres northwest of Aden, which northern forces seized Tuesday after punching through a mountain ridge to open their fourth front around the port city.

Northern forces covered their advance with relentless artillery and rocket barrages that killed at least 10 people and wounded more than 50, hospital sources here said.

The new fighting marked the first significant battlefield change in 10 days during which southern troops had held northern forces on three fronts within 50 kilometres of Aden.

The war erupted after the 1990 merger of North and South Yemen collapsed amid a power struggle between Mr. Saleh, a northerner, and former vice-president Mr. Beidh.

The North extended the 30-day state of emergency declared at the start of the war for another 30 days, underlining the belief that Mr. Saleh is determined to win a clear-cut victory to maintain the union.

Diplomatic sources said the North's immediate objective is to prevent the creation of a southern entity that could win recognition from Arab States who have been waiting to see if an independent southern state is viable.

One diplomat noted that the North could still run into trouble in Hadramaut because Mr. Beidh was believed to be bribing tribal leaders to resist the northern advance.

Another question mark in the northern move against Hadramaut is uncertainty over how many men and materiel the South has arrayed to defend the region.

Early in the war, the 22nd and 30th infantry brigades and the Bawazir Brigade reportedly surrendered while the Wabaha, or unity, brigade was moved west to defend Aden, leaving the remote region relatively unprotected.

## Iraq ready to recognise Kuwait

(Continued from page 1)

That leaves the United States as the major obstacle, he said. "The sanctions will be lifted," vowed Mr. Aziz, "and the American administration cannot stop that."

If it does, he warned, "those who participated in the sanctions will look after their own interests," namely, reap the huge business profits in Iraq already being aggressively sought by private French, Italian and German contractors.

On the broader Arab-Israeli peace process, Mr. Aziz also sounded more reasonable. He complained that he could not comment officially on the agreement for Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho because "now nobody is briefing us," not even Chairman Arafat.

The Iraqi official said that the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) apparently thinks that "it will not help them to have contact with the Iraqi leadership. They have new friendships now," he added, alluding to Israel and the United States.

Not even Jordan or Egypt has bothered to brief the Iraqi government, he added, "no official in any responsible government would comment when he doesn't have official information," explained Mr. Aziz.

But he also provided a hint of what Iraq's position will be when the embargo ends and Iraq is permitted to resume its

"normal status in the region and in the world at large." He noted that none of the people in the Iraqi leadership had changed since the 1980s.

In that decade, Iraq played an important supportive role in the peace process, he said.

"Iraq is not a neighbour of Israel. We don't have a bilateral dispute with Israel. So when they (the Arabs and the Israelis) fight and when they quarrel, and when they agree, it doesn't affect Iraq," he said.

He noted that the "romantic" days are long gone when Iraq thought it could speak for the Palestinians. "If they are satisfied (with the peace accord), we leave that to them. Whether we like it or not, we don't comment on that. We made that decision long ago."

During the Gulf war, Iraqi Scud missiles hit civilian targets in Israel, killing several Israelis.

Asked if it is Iraqi policy to try to destroy Israel, Mr. Aziz said: "No. Why should we seek the (Israeli) destruction? Have we said that? If that were our policy, we would have said it. It was not our policy in the 1980s and even in the 1990s we didn't say it. The basics of our policies have not changed."

He added that the 1991 Iraqi Scud missile attacks on Israel were in retaliation for the Israeli attack that destroyed an Iraqi nuclear site a decade earlier. "We did not initiate an attack on Israel. Israel attacked Iraq in 1981. Attacking Israel was an act of reciprocity."

## Support for unity

(Continued from page 1)

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali has earlier reiterated Jordan's support for Yemen's unity and its rejection of interfering in Yemen's internal affairs.

Jordan maintains it has remained neutral on the conflict on Yemen even though the official media have been referring to the forces of Mr. Saleh as the "legitimate government" and to those of Mr. Beidh as "secessionists."

Minister of Information Jawad Al Anani told the Jordan Times Monday the Kingdom has not taken sides with either of the parties to the Yemeni conflict, which developed into civil war on May 4.

He said the official media's reference to the government in Sanaa as "the legitimate government" and to the forces of Mr. Beidh as the "secessionists" does not mean that the Kingdom has sided with Sanaa

against Aden.

"Jordan supports the unity of Yemen," he said. It did not therefore refer to the warring parties as "North" and "South" because that "would mean 'you have accepted the secession'." Dr. Anani said.

"We will not take a stand against legitimacy and say North and South," he said.

But a group of journalists and writers had protested to Dr. Anani "the biased coverage of the Yemen war by the official media."

Sixty-one journalists and writers said in a letter to Dr. Anani Monday that such an attitude would not allow Jordan to play any positive role in trying to mediate the conflict in the future.

The group called for a review of the attitude of the official media and their coverage of the war which "shows bias and encourages the illusion of a military solution."

## Government, House meet

(Continued from page 1)

Deputy Hayel Srour reminded the House that in accordance with norms and regulations, only those topics included in the agenda of the extraordinary Parliamentary session can be discussed.

For his part Deputy Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh said that Jordan has always provided support to the Palestinians, demanding that the special relationship between the two sides always remain above any criticism.

Press reports said Israel had offered Syria to pull back gradually from the Golan over eight years in return for normalisation of ties at the first stages. Damascus refused.

Al Thawra daily said Mr. Rabin's policy "requires the United States to shoulder its responsibility as an effective and honest broker to quickly defuse tension and force Israel to submit to the international will and to implement U.N. resolutions."

Al Baath urged Washington to intervene quickly to force Israel accept a settlement.

"The responsibility of the failure of the peace process should certainly not be held by Israel alone but by those who are not adopting the appropriate positions to rescue the process and the peace of the region and the world," it said.

A senior U.S. official said in Washington Tuesday the Israeli-Syrian peace talks were moving at a "glacial" pace, putting a trip to the region next month by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in doubt.

"You all know the rate they are proceeding and it is certainly glacial," said the official, who declined to be named.

Mr. Christopher conducted two brief shuttles in April and May between Jerusalem and Damascus. On his return, officials suggested he would be ready to return in June.

That trip is now apparently in doubt. "There's still some possibility he might go, but there's nothing scheduled,"

By Neil MacFarquhar  
The Associated Press

GAZA CITY — Every day for 10 days the father of a 15-year-old girl with cancer stood outside the gates of the Palestinian Authority, begging anyone who will listen to help him get an Israeli exit permit for her to receive chemotherapy.

Palestinians accuse Israel of dragging its feet on medical permits, while Israel blames the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for not getting hospital payments organised.

With lives hanging in the balance, an association of Israeli-Palestinian physicians said Tuesday the problems underscored appalling differences in medical treatment between Israel and Gaza after 27 years of occupation.

"I want to understand. Where am I supposed to go? I don't know who I should meet," said Awad Al Najjar, whose daughter Sahrine needs to travel twice a month to Egypt for chemotherapy treatments for cancer.

Palestinian officials said they had gotten the time needed to obtain a permit reduced from the 10 days Al Najjar waited to three to five days, an improvement if still too long.

Outside the gates desperate parents thrust sick children and sheaves of paper into reporters' hands, begging them to do something.

"People are sick, people are dying. Find us a solution," yelled Mr. Al Najjar outside Palestinian National Authority (PNA) on Monday. He obtained a permit, and Sahrine resumed her treatments in Egypt Tuesday.

Officials on both sides said there are three main problems thwarting the quick transfer of patients.

First, the Palestinian system is not in place to process all the paperwork for those needing the specialised care Gaza hospitals cannot provide.

Second, the PLO in Tunis did not renegotiate hospital contracts or gave any officials the power to sign financial commitments, making Israeli hospitals reluctant to take Palestinian patients.

Third, the Israeli occupation bureaucracy did not take into account the need for emergency procedures, treating medical permits like all others.

"It's a bureaucratic mess that costs lives. One hour for a doctor can be life and death, but a bureaucrat says 'so what's another hour?'" said Neve Gordon, director of the Physicians for Human Rights, a joint Israeli-Palestinian group.

Both Palestinians and officials from the Israeli Military Administration still responsible for issuing permits for Palestinians to enter Israel.



Palestinian women wait as a dentist treats a Gazan resident in Khan Unis (UNRWA)

## Snags block health care transition in Gaza

say the problem has been eased somewhat since the first days after autonomy started May 18. Israel slammed a complete closure on Gaza two days later when gunmen shot dead two Israeli soldiers and escaped into the self-rule area.

Afterward, it took two days for car accident victim Basil Al Aquad who was in a coma to be evacuated to an Israeli hospital for a brain scan, and Gaza hospitals went into emergency stocks of oxygen because the bottles could not cross the Erez crossing point.

A 2-year-old girl sent to a Jerusalem hospital for treatment for a tumor in her eye was turned away because the administrators did not accept the signature of Dr. Riad Zanoon, Health Minister in the Palestinian self-rule area, guaranteeing payment.

Now both sides have someone on call 24 hours a day to work out emergencies.

Also, a financial agreement was reached that if the Palestinian National Authority does not renegotiate contracts with Israeli hospitals by

July 10, the hospitals can get payment out of the huge pool of worker insurance payments and other sums that the military government still holds.

"We don't want the situation where they don't pay and people will die," said Capt. Hanneh Jeshoruo, spokeswoman for the Israeli military government.

Palestinian officials said that despite the desire by PLO leader Yasser Arafat to sever all contracts with Israel, the lack of facilities and expertise in Gaza will mean dependency on Israel for at least three years.

Dr. Zanoon said some Israeli hospitals were trying to exploit the dependency, suggesting they might triple prices to \$1,000 a night under new contracts. Some hospitals were more generous, with Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv offering to take the first 3,000 referrals for free, he said.

Dr. Zanoon said an average five to 10 patients a day need treatment in Israel.

The World Bank report on emergency development needs in the occupied territories said the 14 hospitals

with 1,477 beds was about the same number available when Israel first occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967. The population doubled in the same period.

Mr. Jeshoruo said the money collected by the military government in taxes and other revenue had to be dispersed for a wide variety of services. "Health care is so expensive," she said.

There is a long list of standard hospital services unavailable in Gaza. Where Israel has seven hospital wards specialised in cancer, for example, there is not a single cancer specialist in Gaza, Mr. Gordon said.

There is no neurosurgery, brain surgery, chest or heart surgery or public rehabilitation centres for the population of 750,000.

He said that while Israel invests about \$500 per person annually for health care, investment in the occupied territories amounted to about \$23 per person.

To overcome the gap, the physician's group proposed sponsoring Palestinian doctors to study to become specialists in Israeli hospitals.

## Palestinians wounded

(Continued from page 1)

streets burning tyres. Stones were thrown and troops opened fire wounding four Palestinian protesters, Palestinian sources said.

In Al Amari, three Palestinians were wounded in clashes with troops Wednesday, Palestinian sources said.

Street battles, which occurred almost daily during the six-year Palestinian uprising, virtually stopped after Israeli forces withdrew from Arab-populated areas of the Gaza Strip and West Bank region of Jericho on May 18.

Israel Wednesday praised the Palestinian police force, saying guerrilla violence had begun to decline in the self-rule areas the police took over last month under the Israel-PLO peace accord.

"The situation in the field is a pleasant surprise and every local or foreign observer in Gaza and Jericho is amazed by the seriousness of the Palestinian police and the ways in which they've taken on their duties," Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, speaking for the government, told parliament.

Mr. Sarid, one of the architects of the accord on the mechanics of self-rule signed in Cairo a month ago, said the "graph of terror" in Gaza and Jericho was in decline.

But Israel said Palestinians would not be allowed to administer self-rule in Gaza and Jericho from Jerusalem.

An Israeli newspaper reported Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin decided to curtail the PLO main centre of political operations in Arab East Jerusalem.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, laying out the government's policy on Palestinian political activity in Jerusalem, told parliament: "The institutions of the Palestinian authority will be in Gaza and Jericho only."

"Organisational activity with a political, quasi-political, nationalistic, governmental or quasi-governmental character will require in any case the permission of the (Israeli) authorities. Every case will be checked by us according to the

## Syria condemns Israel

(Continued from page 1)

Rabin want if he affirms the continuation of occupation and rejection of withdrawal. Why does he want to reap the fruits of peace without giving any price for that?" Tishreen said.

Press reports said Israel had offered Syria to pull back gradually from the Golan over eight years in return for normalisation of ties at the first stages. Damascus refused.

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On the occasion of the annual anniversary of the Italian Republic foundation the Director, the Staff and all the Students of the Italian Language Centre would like to gain this opportunity to congratulate H. E. the Ambassador of Italy Dott. Romualdo Bettini the Italian nation and our Community in Jordan, wishing them all the progress and prosperity

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# UNDP: Billions spent on arms can threaten human security

## U.N. urges rich states to rethink development aid

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Burma, the Sudan and Zaire risk a national breakdown, says a U.N. report released Wednesday.

The warning signals are: Deteriorating food consumption, high unemployment, human rights abuses, regional disparities, ethnic conflict and too much military spending.

"If several of these indicators point in the same direction, the country is probably heading for collapse," says the 1994 Human Development Report in naming the eight nations.

Other countries which could follow the same path are Algeria, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. Rwanda also is placed in this category in the report, written before a civil war erupted on April 6.

The 1994 report, prepared by the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), concentrates on the concept of security, which it says has less to do with military might than social integration, effective health care, education and minority rights.

"In the final analysis human security is a child who did not die, a disease that did not spread, a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was not silenced," the report says.

Iraq, for example, is suffering from severe food shortages because of U.N. sanctions. But Baghdad nevertheless for years had spent 270 per cent more on arms than social services.

In contrast Malaysia, Mauritius and Zimbabwe were singled out as nations whose governments had acted to overcome potentially dangerous national schisms and attempted to provide effective health and education services.

The report notes that 90 per cent of war casualties were military personnel at the beginning of the century whereas today about 90 per cent are civilians.

Of the 82 conflicts around the world in the last three years, 79 were within nations rather than between them and 65 of this number are in the developing world.

With the end of the cold war, global military spending declined 3.6 per cent a year. But many poor nations are still spending much more on arms than on education and health.

On average, poor nations have 19 soldiers for every doctor, fight few international wars and often use their armies to repress people.

"If anything, the soldiers are more likely to reduce personal security than increase it," the report said.

India and Pakistan together account for more than 18 per cent of world arms imports. Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambi-

COPENHAGEN (R) — The United Nations urged industrialised countries Wednesday to rethink development aid strategies in the new post-communist age.

The world body made this call in launching its 1994 Human Development Report.

The report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), carries an impassioned appeal for cuts in military aid and more focus on human security.

"In the post-cold war era, human security is increasingly interpreted as security of people in their daily lives. Human security must be regarded as universal, global and indivisible," Dr. Mahbub Ul Haq, special adviser to the UNDP and author of the report, said at a news conference.

"It is easier, more humane and less costly to deal with the new issues of human security upstream rather than downstream," he said.

He said that it made no sense to incur a staggering cost of \$240 billion in the last decade for the AIDS epidemic when even a small fraction of that amount invested in primary health care and family planning education would have prevented such a fast spread of the disease.

"It is a great tribute to international diplomacy to spend \$2 billion in a single year on soldiers in Somalia to deliver humanitarian assistance when such an amount invested much earlier in increased domestic food production and social development may have averted the final human tragedy?" Dr.

que, Burma, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen have spent more in the past decade on arms than education and health.

Ironically, the report says that the top five exporting countries of conventional weapons to the Third World are the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, responsible for international peace and security.

Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union are in first place, followed by the United States, France, China and Britain. Together they export 86 per cent of conventional arms.

The biggest arms importers among developing nations are India, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Iran, South Korea, Pakistan, Egypt, Thailand, North Korea and Iraq before its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the report says.

Among the long-term remedies UNDP proposes are: — Phasing out all military

assistance, military bases and subsidies to arms exports over a three-year period.

— Restructuring existing foreign aid. Currently, the poorest 40 per cent of the world's population gets only half as much per capita aid as the richest 40 per cent.

— earmarking 20 per cent of developing country budgets and 20 per cent of foreign aid to education, health care, safe drinking water and essential family planning services.

— Considering new institutions, such as world central bank and an international investment trust.

The report suggests that new strategies to heal an ailing world might include a global income tax and penalty fees for adding to the Third World brain drain.

It says the world has squandered a \$1 trillion opportunity from the end of the cold war to convert military spending to development of humanity.

Haq said.

He said that 86 per cent of the arms trade with the poor world emanated from the five permanent member nations of the United Nations Security Council.

"It is worrying that nations entrusted as guardians of world security should also be the planet's leading suppliers of arms," Dr. Haq said.

"What we want is a transfer from arms to human development, we must forge a new consensus for peace through development not soldiers," he said.

"The world has seen more hopeful changes in the last decade than ever before — from the collapse of communism to the fall of the Berlin Wall, from the end of apartheid in South Africa to a dim outline of peace in occupied Palestine — this is a time to build a new edifice of human security throughout the world," Dr. Haq said.

The UNDP human development report ranked 173 countries according to income and quality of life, measuring factors such as life expectancy, literacy, schooling and real purchasing power.

Topping the UNDP's 1994 human development index are Canada, Switzerland, Japan, Sweden and Norway, with Barbados, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago leading the developing countries on the list.

Calling for a "second birth of the United Nations" at the

The annual Human Development Report is strongly critical of most U.S. and other foreign aid programmes, saying countries that need the most help don't get it — or all they get is guns.

It also warns of extreme social disparities in South Africa, Brazil, Nigeria and India similar to that which led to violence in Mexico's impoverished state of Chiapas.

In the UNDP's 5th annual ranking of the world's countries on a human development index, Canada moves into first place, replacing Japan, which is now third behind Switzerland. The United States slips from No. 6 to No. 8.

Other countries where people are deemed to live better than Americans are Sweden, Norway, France and Australia. The rankings of all industrialised countries are very close together, however, with Third World countries trailing down the list.

The annual index of 173 countries is a measure of how long people live, how much they are educated and how much they can afford to buy. It is touted as a more telling measure of quality of life than economic figures such as the gross national product.

Overall, the report finds a world spending too much on national security and too little on human security.

"We really aren't taking advantage of the end of the cold war," said James Gustave Speth, an American in his first year as UNDP administrator.

"There doesn't seem to have been a fair share of this previously international money captured for a new set of international priorities — poverty elimination, environmental deterioration, drug trafficking, nuclear proliferation, population, preventive development to head-off peace keeping needs," Mr. Speth said in an interview.

World Summit for Social Development to be held here in March 1995, Dr. Haq listed key issues for consideration.

Dr. Haq's agenda proposals included agreeing on a world social charter aimed at providing basic education, primary health care, safe drinking water and essential family planning services to the entire world population over the next decade.

The draft called as well for a new worldwide human security fund financed by global taxes along with the setting up of a high-powered U.N. economic security council to deal with global poverty and related problems.

Also proposed for discussion was a world pact decreasing a three per cent annual reduction in global military expenditure, with 20 per cent of the savings by rich nations and 10 per cent by the developing world earmarked for global human security.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JUNE 2, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Wright Foundation  
GENERAL TENDENCIES: Daytime finds you with considerable energy to handle whatever problems that may come up. Deceptive influences are in effect as evening approaches and you will need to be on guard then.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You can communicate very well now with higher-ups and can easily advance in career activities. Use care in motion whether on foot or in a car.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) New situations come up in which you can gain benefits if you handle them well. Express happiness with family members whom you want to spend more time with.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Go through with whatever you have in mind in connection with a close tie and get excellent results for all of the effort which is put in.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is an ideal day to make new deals in connection with associates with good ideas. Don't be too demanding of others for what you want.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Schedule your tasks well in the morning and then all works out smoothly the rest of the day. Use common sense in whatever you do.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Use practical sense in all your business dealings at this time. You can realise a most cherished aim if you apply yourself more.

VERGO: (August 22 to September 22) After business matters

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY JUNE 3, 1994

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's planetary alignments bring some minor changes in your life into focus which will prove beneficial. Accept modern methods and be on the lookout for opportunities coming your way.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) This is a good day to gain a favour from a higher-up and advance in career matters. Come to a better understanding with your loved one.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You can add benefits if you change your attitude towards something which is vital to you in terms of your professional life.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Obtain the data you need so that you can become more successful in your career. Be more optimistic about the future in whatever you desire.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Handle monetary matters well and show others that you are clever. Take it easy tonight and show more thought for your family.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Do whatever is necessary to improve your status in the community. Strive for happiness and success in your chosen field of endeavour.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Confidential affairs should be kept secret and without showing anger or resentment. Make plans for the days ahead for a new project idea.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Look to a trusted friend for a personal favour you need

now. Be courteous with everyone you come in contact with and you will make many new friends.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) This is a good day to gain a favour from a higher-up and advance in career matters. Come to a better understanding with your loved one.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You can add benefits if you change your attitude towards something which is vital to you in terms of your professional life.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Obtain the data you need so that you can become more successful in your career. Be more optimistic about the future in whatever you desire.

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MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Do whatever is necessary to improve your status in the community. Strive for happiness and success in your chosen field of endeavour.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Confidential affairs should be kept secret and without showing anger or resentment. Make plans for the days ahead for a new project idea.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Look to a trusted friend for a personal favour you need

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Print answer here: A  OR  (Answers-Identical)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEGAL DRAWL SHREWD MOROSE  
Answer: How the dreamers described their storm boss - A SEW AND SEW

## ANNOUNCEMENT The Central Bank of Jordan

### Re: New coin in circulation

As of the 1st of June 1994, the Central Bank of Jordan will put into circulation a new coin of the denomination One Qirsh in conformity with the law of the Central Bank of Jordan and in accordance to the Bylaw of the Issuance of Jordanian Currency No. (28) year 1992.

The new coin will circulate alongside the existing coin and both shall simultaneously remain in circulation as legal tender.

SPECIFICATIONS:	Alloy	Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Shape	Edge
Denomination	Copper-Plated Steel	25 mm	1.66 mm	5.5 gm	round	plain
1. Qirsh						

The obverse of the new coin bear a new effigy of His Majesty King Hussein encircled by the two phrases "Hussein Bin Talal", "The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" in Arabic. The reverse incorporates the phrase "The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" in English the date of issue and the denomination in writing and figure in Arabic and in writing only in English.

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n' Jeff



### THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flagler

ACROSS

1 Last-ko  
5 - nova  
10 A Crosby  
14 Hawkeye State  
15 Theapian  
16 Skunk's calling  
17 Bobbin  
18 Change gears  
19 Lead-in to cast or phone  
20 Bug  
22 Condition  
23 Resort  
26 New ending  
27 Pouty  
28 Jury groups  
30 " - like Water."  
31 "Rubber"  
32 Houston athlete  
33 Shortly  
34 Spigot  
37 Source of irritation  
41 Juan or Francisco  
42 - or swim  
43 - or swim  
44 - or swim  
45 - or swim  
46 - or swim  
47 Indian wives  
50 The Ugly  
51 Duckling, later  
52 Knead, stir  
53 Pitcher's  
54 Pigeons  
56 Latin capital  
57 Sudan  
58 Outbreak  
59 And - some  
60 " - o'clock scholar -  
62 Fuming  
64 Marcher  
65 Tabland  
66 Staircase post  
67 Old Greek  
68 porico

DOWN

1 British title  
2 Farm implement  
3 Ram's mate  
4 Surrealist  
5 Low note  
6 singer  
7 Yellow pigment  
8 The hard to stomach  
9 Subdued  
10 Actor Carney  
11 Spin the  
12 Utopian  
13 Actor Nick  
14 Insouciant  
15 Horse material  
16 Total  
17 Gallers  
18 Turk begwig  
19 Rhetoric  
20 Rhetoric  
21 Hit on the head  
23 Indigo  
24 Race official  
25 Nothing  
26 Sift  
27 Farm implement  
28 servitude  
29 Wite of Oaks  
30 Buff  
31 Freckle maker  
34 Cuban cigar  
44 Reverence  
46 Synchro  
47 Riff  
48 Rafter  
49 Impulse  
51 Squander  
54 Positive  
55 River in Hades  
57 Riff  
58 Farm food  
60 Eccentric one



## Iraqi dinar firms and prices stabilise



Oranges and vegetables are now sent to the West Bank to be sold there on the local markets. But Gazans, for whom the markets of Egypt and Jor-

Gazan politicians such as Freih Abu Medein and Zakariyah Al Agha, who coordinate plans of action with the local police force, meet at the police headquarters in Gaza City daily

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 European Opening in 4:00 a.m. GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates		Date: 1/6/1994			
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS	
U.S. Dollar	4.0600	4.3100	4.7500	5.3800	
Sterling Pound	4.8100	4.9400	5.1900	5.7500	
Deutsche Mark	4.9400	4.8800	4.8800	4.8800	
Swiss Franc	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	
French Franc	5.3100	5.3100	5.3800	5.7500	
Japanese Yen	1.8800	1.9400	2.0000	2.1300	
European Currency Unit	4.2500	5.4000	5.8800	5.8700	

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding 1 N. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

**Precious Metals** **Date: 1/6/1994**

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	387.55	7.50	Silver	5.56	0.125

21. Knap

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6950	0.7000
Sterling Pound	1.0537	1.0590
Deutsche Mark	0.4235	0.4256
Swiss Franc	0.4973	0.4998
French Franc	0.1239	0.1245
Japanese Yen	0.6660	0.6693
Dutch Guilder	0.5774	0.5793
Swedish Krona	0.0441	0.0443
Italian Lira	0.0000	0.0000
Belgian Franc	0.0000	0.0000

Other Currencies		Date: 7/6/1994
Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.8350	1.8480
Lebanese Lira	0.040585	0.041875
Saudi Riyal	0.1858	0.1867
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.3210	2.3650
Qatari Riyal	0.1895	0.1905
Egyptian Pound	0.2075	0.2250
Omani Riyal	1.7930	1.8090
UAE Dirham	0.1895	0.1905
Greek Drachma	0.2635	0.3125
Cypriot Pound	1.3315	1.8425

U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.3828/38	Canadian dollar
	1.6460/70	Deutsche marks
	1.8458/68	Dutch guilders
	1.4005/15	Swiss francs
	33.88/92	Belgian francs
	5.6270/20	French francs
	1593.4/4.9	Italian lire
	104.62/72	Japanese yen
	7.8550/50	Swedish crowns
	7.1410/60	Norwegian crowns
	6.4690/40	Danish crowns
One sterling	\$1.5120/30	
One ounce of gold	\$387.50/388.00	

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## U.N. operations in Kigali remain suspended after soldier's death

KIGALI (AFP) — The United Nations hoped to resume food distribution in Rwanda's embattled capital Wednesday. U.N. officials said, but relief operations remained suspended after a peacekeeper was killed by a shell blast.

Hundreds of thousands of Rwandans who fled the battles and ethnic massacres in the capital meanwhile face food shortages because fighting prevented aid agencies from reaching them, a Red Cross spokesman said.

U.N. Commander General Romeo Dallaire was to meet Rwandan rebel leader Paul Kagame later Wednesday to discuss security guarantees for U.N. troops to resume the evacuation of civilians trapped in the city, U.N. military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante said.

U.N. humanitarian operations in Kigali were halted after Captain Mbaye Diagne of Senegal lost his life Tuesday when a shell landed near his car.

Deputy U.N. force commander Brigadier Henry Anyidoho said Mr. Kagame's Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) had fired the shell, but U.N. officials said they did not believe that it was a deliberate attack.

Capt. Diagne died a day after commanders of the main army agreed to cooperate with the United Nations in evacuating civilians and other aid operations during their first face-to-face meeting Monday.

The warring sides are due to hold a second round of U.N.-brokered truce talks in Kigali Thursday, officials said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) warned that fighting on the main road between Kigali and the border with neighbouring Burundi was preventing an aid convoy from getting to hundreds of thousands of displaced Rwandans.

An ICRC official in Burundi's capital Bujumbura said the U.N. World Food Programme had Tuesday planned to deliver 74 tonnes of food by road for Rwandans who have fled Kigali for the Gitarama region, 40 kilometres to the south.

But fighting made the main road north from the Burundian border impassable, while the only other access to Gitarama was by a track. ICRC delegation chief Daniel Philippin told AFP.

"It's going to be extremely difficult to get aid through to hundreds of thousands of displaced people," he said. The ICRC estimates that 400,000 people have fled from the battle for Kigali.

Up to 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsis, have died in carnage blamed largely on pro-government Hutu militias, and another half million have fled to neighbouring countries since the April 6 death of President Juvénal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on his plane.

The RPF now holds more than half of the capital and rebels are also closing in on

Gitarama, where a self-proclaimed interim government of Hutus fled last month, U.N. military sources said.

The rebels have cut off a possible escape route for the government to the southern town of Butare, they said.

Maj. Plante said U.N. investigators sent to investigate reports from aid agencies that 500 people had been slaughtered last weekend in Kabagyi, in the Gitarama region, had "concluded that the massacres did not take place based on information we found."

A senior Canadian Defence Ministry official was awaited in Kigali Wednesday to meet U.N. staff and Rwandan army chiefs, and visit an ICRC hospital and refugee camps, U.N. officials said.

On Tuesday, Canadian Foreign Minister Andre Guellet said Ottawa was ready in principle to send 300 military communications specialists to Rwanda, but only if the United Nations succeeded in a bid to reboot its peacekeeping force.



Rwandan civilians carrying their belongings, flee the embattled capital Kigali (AFP photo)

## Hand over the money, hypnotist tells bank teller

JAKARTA (R) — Robbers hypnotised an Indonesian bank teller into handing over \$20,000 rupiah (\$240), the Antara News Agency said Wednesday. It quoted Idawati, a teller at the state-owned BRI bank in central Java, as saying the two men said something to hypnotise her after asking her to change some U.S. currency into rupiah. She briefly lost consciousness but recovered to alert police, who blocked off the area and later arrested the two men. The report did not say when the incident took place or whether the two men, who claim to be Turkish, have been charged.

## Japan Labour minister wealthiest cabinet member

TOKYO (AFP) — Labour Minister Kunio Hatoyama is the richest member of Japan's cabinet, while Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata ranks 12th in personal wealth among his 21 coalition colleagues, figures released Tuesday showed. Mr. Hatoyama, the 45-year-old son of late Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama and a grandson of a former prime minister, reported personal assets valued at 2.078 billion yen (\$19.8 million). But his assets, including a 662-square-metre residence in central Tokyo and membership at five golf links, were estimated to be worth about eight billion yen if his real estate and stocks were valued at going prices. The cabinet, which ranges from affluent conservatives to frugal centrists, published the list of personal assets in line with a practice put in place in 1984 following a series of money scandals involving members of the then-ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Hata, 58, who took office a month ago after his predecessor Morihiro Hosokawa was forced to step down amid a series of corruption scandals, reported assets totalling 79 million yen, compared to the average of 178 million yen among the cabinet members. The assets reported by Mr. Hata, a former bus company employee and a son of a parliamentarian, included 50,000 yen in stocks and three golf club memberships. Ministers from the Buddhist-backed Komeito and the centrist Democratic Socialist Party ranked low on the list of assets and were burdened with housing loans. Transport Minister Nobuaki Futami from Komeito was at the bottom of the list with real estate worth 1.6 million yen at face value but no savings or stock holdings.

## Kravchuk takes soft line on Crimea

KIEV (R) — President Leonid Kravchuk took a soft line Wednesday in tackling separatism in Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, but members of the former Soviet republic's parliament demanded firm action to bring the region to heel.

Mr. Kravchuk, addressing parliament, accused authorities in Crimea of plotting to secede from Ukraine, but offered no tough measures to force them to observe the country's laws.

"The Crimean (parliament) is continuing to ignore the decisions of the Ukrainian parliament and widely accepted norms of international law," Mr. Kravchuk said. "Political forces and parties have come to power whose policies are

secession of Crimea from Ukraine and its return to Russia."

He proposed changing laws to ensure security forces were responsible only to central authority and called for creation of a constitutional court to regulate disputes. He also urged negotiators to conclude soon a division with Russia of the Black Sea Fleet, based in Crimea.

Parliament was considering the next move in a battle with Crimea's pro-Russian authorities after the region's parliament refused to go back on its restoration of a constitution Kiev views as the first step towards secession.

Crimean authorities ignored an ultimatum to comply with the order within 10 days, ending Monday.

Deputies in the Kiev parliament split along their usual regional and ideological divide. Nationalists from western Ukraine demanded decisive measures and the Communist and pro-Russian east supported Mr. Kravchuk.

Some nationalists suggested threatening Crimea with a state of emergency and dissolution of the regional parliament.

"Mr. President, you are not fulfilling your duty to guarantee Ukraine's territorial integrity," said lawyer Serhiy Holovaty.

"I propose that parliament remind the president of the law on state of emergency, which may be introduced when there is a real threat to constitutional order. Such a threat exists."

## Effort to gag Timor meeting backfires on Jakarta

MANILA (R) — Indonesian and Philippine efforts to gag an international conference on human rights abuses in East Timor have thrust the conflict back on to the world stage, analysts said Wednesday.

"The case of Timor is back on the global agenda," political scientist Alex Magno said as Philippine officials began deportation proceedings against 10 foreigners who slipped into the country despite a ban on all foreigners attending the meeting.

At the conference, which began on schedule Tuesday after the Supreme Court overturned a lower court ban, organisers were jubilant about their success in focusing attention on Indonesian rule in Timor.

"The issue of East Timor is now an international subject. The 250,000 East Timorese who have been killed since the invasion have been resurrected, their voices have been heard and they are alive," said organiser Renato Constantino.

Indonesian and Philippine efforts to halt the debate over Jakarta's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony only served to heighten interest, he told Reuters.

The conference is organised by the Asian Pacific Conference on East Timor, made up of local and foreign human rights groups or individual activists.

Timorese rebels fought a guerrilla war against Indonesian troops for years after the 1975 invasion and formal annexation of East Timor in 1976, but have been gradually worn down.

The United Nations has never accepted the annexation but little has been done to help the Timorese despite allegations of widespread killings, torture and detentions.

Indonesia's pressure on the Philippines to stop what it sees as interference in its internal affairs backfired on both nations, analysts said.

Pictures of Irish Nobel Peace Prize winner Mairead Maguire being deported by Manila immigration officials when she arrived for the conference went round the world.

## Sinn Fein wants prison amnesty to boost peace

BELFAST (AFP) — Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams has called for an amnesty for political prisoners, as one of several steps needed to boost the peace process in Northern Ireland.

"The speedy release of all long-term prisoners, pending a full amnesty for all political prisoners, must be a matter of urgent concern," Mr. Adams told a European Union (EU) election meeting held here by Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Although this is not the first time Sinn Fein has called for a full amnesty, it has reinforced speculation that the party is seeking further concessions before responding to the Downing Street Declaration for peace in the British province.

Sinn Fein has so far neither accepted nor rejected December's joint declaration by the British and Irish premiers, which promised the party a place in talks if the IRA renounced violence in its campaign for union with the Irish Republic, and called for further "clarification."

The British government provided a partial amplification last month, but Tuesday Mr. Adams repeated that this would not be examined until

after the European elections on June 9.

Instead he gave a list of requirements which partly contradict the declaration, saying Sinn Fein would have to ensure there was no return to domination by the Ulster Unionists from the Protestant majority, who support British rule in Northern Ireland.

And he added that the British government should "write into new legislation" the right of the Irish people to national self-determination.

At the same time, the government should legislate away provisions which provided Unionists with a veto over political and constitutional change.

Other demands included ending "repressive legislation" such as the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Emergency Provision Act which gives police special powers in dealing with alleged terrorists.

Mr. Adams' comments came hours after Democratic Unionist MP Peter Robinson warned that Unionists felt so alienated by discussions being held over their head that support for violence was increasing.

"I am compelled to warn that the inevitable result of the alienation is increasing support for the violence and those engaged in it," he said.

## Bribery, debauchery fuel U.K. sex scandal

LONDON (R) — Britain's latest lurid sex scandal intensified Wednesday when a former government minister who bragged about his sexual exploits with a judge's wife was accused of seducing one of her daughters while she was drunk.

In his best-selling diaries, former Conservative Defence Minister Alan Clark, 66, boasted of a three-way affair with the wife and two stepdaughters of retired British Judge James Harkness, dubbing the women his "coven."

Since the three decided to go public, the media has wallowed in yet another tale of sexual misadventures by members of Britain's 15-year-old Conservative government.

In five pages of vivid detail that pushed the paper's customary topless model from page three to page seven, the Sun tabloid described Mr. Clark's sexual relations with daughter Josephine Harkness, then aged 23, after a heavy drinking bout.

Under the headline: "He seduced me when I was drunk," Josephine, now 34, said: "It didn't occur to me that I was just a pawn in Alan's game. Just another notch on his bedpost."

"What I got were a few minutes of sex. I can't even remember because of the condition I was in," she added.

As details of Clark's behaviour, including his habit of exposing his penis to Josephine and her sister Alison as teenagers, emerged through a series of orchestrated media interviews, charges of blackmail and bribery started to fly.

Mr. Clark's wife Jane accused James Harkness of trying to blackmail her philandering husband, saying the family had demanded £100,000 (\$151,000) to keep quiet.

The Harkness family, who have flown in from Cape Town, South Africa, to put the record straight, retorted by insisting Mr. Clark had offered them cash for their silence.

But society publicist Max Clifford, guiding the Harkness family through a number of "exclusive" interviews, denied money was the women's central motive.

"They may need the money, I don't know," he said. "But they want to tell the world what has gone wrong at the heart of government."

Mr. Clark, who has kept a low profile since flying back from France when the story broke Sunday, emerged from his 12-century castle home to tell reporters he deserved the horsewhipping.

## U.S., Jamaica agree on Haiti refugees, report says

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has reached an agreement with Jamaica to set up a facility in the Caribbean nation to process Haitian refugees, the Washington Post reported Wednesday.

Quoting unidentified officials, the paper said the agreement was likely to be announced in Kingston, the Jamaican capital, Wednesday.

The United States asked Jamaica to consider hosting a refugee facility last week and since then U.S. and Jamaican officials had been engaged in almost continuous discussions in Washington and Kingston, the Post said.

The deal would allow the United States to anchor or dock large ships in a Jamaican port or at least close to shore.

The New York Times reported in its Wednesday edition that William Gray III, President Bill Clinton's special adviser on Haiti, had flown to Jamaica Tuesday to negotiate final details of an agreement.

The Times quoted U.S. officials as saying that the most likely way to handle refugees would be to anchor a 1,000-bed navy hospital ship.

Haitians who qualify for refugee status would be sent from Jamaica to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and afterwards sent on to the U.S. mainland, the Times said. Those whose applications are rejected would be returned to Haiti by the U.S. Coast guard, it added.

The Clinton administration has been seeking places to process Haiti's refugees since the president announced May 7 that the United States would stop summarily sending them back to Haiti.

Mr. Clinton promised individual interviews would be conducted to determine whether fleeing Haitians had a well founded fear of persecution.

A near-total U.N. trade embargo against Haiti went into effect last week.

Meanwhile, army-backed Interim President Emile Jonassaint harried former Prime Minister Robert Malval and members of his government Tuesday from leaving Haiti.

Haiti's state-run television announced the order harring the exit of any former officials who had managed government finances under Mr. Malval or ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

## 'Rommel knew that Germany would not survive D-Day invasion'

WASHINGTON (AFP) — German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel knew from the outset that his troops would not survive the allied invasion of Normandy and had tried to get Hitler to agree to surrender, according to his son Manfred.

"My father... hoped that (if) the Germans were successful in fighting, then the Western allies would offer to Germany peace with acceptable conditions," Mr. Rommel said in an interview published this week in American Way.

"But from the beginning it was quite obvious that the battle in France was lost and the next goal of my father was to surrender to the West," he said.

Mr. Rommel said that his father, who was the commander of German forces in Normandy in 1944, had tried to talk to Adolf Hitler about giving up but that the dictator would rather lose all his troops than surrender.

"Hitler got almost crazy when he heard a general was thinking of surrendering," he said. "For him the last act would be the end of Germany. He said, 'If Germans will not

fight with me to the last, they are not worthy to survive.'"

Mr. Rommel, who is now the mayor of Stuttgart, recounts how in an ironic twist his father was not in the field for the invasion on June 6 because he had returned home to visit his wife on her birthday.

The then-16-year-old gunner said that he too went back to Herrlingen to see his parents but that the birthday celebrations were cancelled when a general called his father to tell him of the invasion.

The field marshal, who was dubbed the "Desert Fox" during the North Africa campaign, had not expected the allies to invade because the navy had told him the weather on the English Channel was too rough for travel.

Mr. Rommel said his father blamed the miscalculation on the disorganised leadership that repeatedly refused his requests for adequate preparations for an allied invasion.

He said the commander tried unsuccessfully to get mines planted in the waters around Normandy and to

move tank divisions there despite predictions the allies would land in Pas de Calais.

"The admirals said 'we have our own plans,'" said Mr. Rommel, 65.

Marshal Rommel had another opening to discuss surrender when it became clear the German troops could not hold their own in the ensuing battles and keep the allies from its borders.

"It was absolutely impossible to give orders to the German army to turn around against Hitler," Mr. Rommel said.

"You needed a special occasion and my father thought that the day when the allies penetrated the German front was adequate for such an appeal for ending the war in France but my father was wounded on July 17 and was no longer in command," Mr. Rommel said.

Mr. Rommel said he would not be attending any of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the invasion this month.

"I myself have been (to Normandy) rather often, but this will be for the victorious side," he said.

Members of the Canadian war veterans group the Royal Canadian Legion rejected a hylaw which would have allowed Sikhs, Jews and others to wear religious headgear such as turbans in their meeting halls. Over 1,900 of the more than 2,500 delegates attending the legion's convention in Calgary voted against a proposal Tuesday that would have allowed members of all religious groups to wear their headgear in legion halls or branches. The legion branches forbid wearing any head covering in the branch as a show of respect for those who died fighting for Canada. "My legion is my temple, and in my temple they don't wear hats," one legion member told the convention. The ban on headgear has been a source of controversy for the Canadian legion. An Alberta board of inquiry ruled in 1990 that a Sikh had been discriminated against by a legion branch which had refused him entry because he was wearing a turban.

## Canada veterans ban religious headgear

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## Man in wheelchair holds up French bank

MARSEILLE, France (AFP) — A man in a wheelchair armed only with a kitchen knife held up a southern French bank but threw the loot to the winds while trying to make a getaway, police said. The man, physically handicapped and aged 24, parked his wheelchair outside the bank in a town off the Mediterranean coast and dragged himself painfully inside where he threatened a clerk with the knife. Brandishing a small leather satchel and saying he had a bomb, he demanded "the takings." The terrified cashier handed him some 30,000 francs (about \$5,500) but police officers quickly caught up with the robber in a wheelchair, who scattered the notes to the wind, almost causing a riot on the streets.

## Ancient army gathers above D-Day beaches

ARROMANCHES, France (R) — A motley army gathers once again on the hills overlooking the Normandy beaches where allied troops stormed ashore half a century ago.

Like phantoms from the past, Sherman tanks, Bren carriers, amphibious jeeps, command vehicles, self-propelled artillery — the full panoply of mechanised warfare is massed above the sands where thousands died.

Painted olive green, the obsolescent vehicles are parked in clusters on farmland. Above them flutter the flags of more than a dozen nations, including New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, the United States, Norway, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Britain.

Their owners and their families have in some instances travelled thousands of miles, spending their savings in transporting these ancient machines of war by sea to the French coast.

"We're not warmongers. We're enthusiasts. We all want to preserve a little bit of history," said Elder Santos, a burly American in baseball cap from Pennsylvania.

The U.S. Army veteran stands in front of a Sexton, a Sherman chassis mounted with a 25-pounder 87mm gun along with a World War II scammell tank transporter.

Organised by the British Military Preservation Society, some 1,500 World War II military vehicles of one sort or another are gathering in five encampments along the Normandy coast to mark the 50th anniversary of the June 6, 1994 invasion.

Many of the enthusiasts wear a motley selection of uniforms, but few are D-Day veterans. Outside one Normandy restaurant stands a German half-track in the colours of General Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. The flag of America's civil

war southern rebels flutters above a Sherman tank and a youth with a Mohican hair cut and camouflage trousers fiddles with what looks like a huge gearbox.

Eugen Nick, a motor mechanic from Johannesburg, flies his Johnannesburg — the old tricolour and the new South African flag introduced by the country's first all-race government.

Mr. Nick has come from a gathering of military vehicles at Southsea in England where he won first prize for his amphibious GPA jeep.

"I am not a veteran. I simply like looking after my jeeps. It's my hobby. I am flying both flags because I don't want to offend anyone," he says.

In the back of a British field ambulance, four children lie asleep while their parents clear away the remains of their evening barbecue.

A New Zealander, covered in grease, is working on the engine of an M-5 Stuart tank

carrying the wartime emblem of the Scots Guards.

Down the road, an armoured half track — known by the British as a Bren carrier — has broken down, and a group of elderly men gather round solicitously to offer help.

On a grass verge, someone is brewing tea outside a grey-blue air force command truck.

Wasn't there something a bit perverse about lavishing individual care and attention on the products of the world's first truly industrial war machine? After all, it was U.S. industry's massive production lines — producing such modern marvels as the Willys jeeps and Sherman tanks — that finally smashed Hitler's occupation army.

"We want to preserve history, to remember those who fought and died for their country," says Barry Sheenerson from British Columbia to Canada. "This is a commemoration, not a festival."

blockade runners easily slip ships can sneak through the even closer to the coast.



# Sports

## Win over Utah Jazz sends Rockets into NBA's finals

HOUSTON (r) — Robert Horry scored 17 of his 22 points in the first half as the Houston Rockets roared into the NBA championship round with a 94-83 win Tuesday over the Utah Jazz in game five of the Western Conference finals.

The Rockets won the best-of-seven series four games to one and await the winner of the Eastern Conference finals between the New York Knicks and Indiana Pacers, who are tied at two games apiece.

Houston will have home-court advantage regardless of who wins that series.

Hakeem Olajuwon, the league's most valuable player, had 22 points, 10 rebounds and seven blocks to help fuel the Rockets.

"It is a great accomplishment," the Nigerian-born Olajuwon said about reaching the finals. "I'm so happy."

Karl Malone had 31 points, 10 rebounds and seven assists for Utah, who have advanced to the conference finals in two of the last three years but have yet to reach the championship series.

Houston has been to the NBA finals twice before, losing to the Boston Celtics in both 1981. Olajuwon, Houston's star center, is the only remaining player from the 1986 squad.

The Rockets broke on top early and built a 26-point lead



Hakeem Olajuwon

time, a baseline jumper by Olajuwon gave the rockets their largest lead at 29-53 with 37 seconds left in the third quarter.

After Olajuwon's jumper, the Rockets did not score from the field again until Olajuwon's basket with 2:52 to go.

By that time, Utah had put together a 24-6 burst, and when Malone made a jumper with 2:40 remaining, the Jazz trailed just 85-77.

Utah could get no closer, though, as Kenny Smith made four free throws and a dunk to seal the victory.

Rockets coach Rudy Tomjanovich said: "The first quarter was one that we are going to put in the vault. The four quarter, that one goes in the toilet."

"We came out very focused," Tomjanovich added. "It's what we've talked about for days."

"We just seemed as though we wanted to get the game over with. They just outplayed us," said Jazz coach Jerry Sloan. "They dominated us on defence the whole series."

Jazz guard John Stockton saluted the Rockets.

"They were tremendous," Stockton said. "It was a blitz the outset and they just position where we needed to be."

Rockets guard Kenny Smith put the victory in perspective.

## Ivanisevic upset; Larsson reaches French semis

PARIS (AP) — Alberto Berasategui routed no. 5 seed Goran Ivanisevic and Magnus Larsson saved six match points while rallying from a two-set deficit as the two unseeded players won French Open quarterfinals Wednesday.

Their match-up Friday will be the first semifinal here between non-seeds since 1973.

Larsson capitalised on a late-match collapse by 19-year-old Hendrik Dreckmann of Germany, who was on the brink of becoming one of the least-expected semifinalists in tournament history. He unraveled after failing to convert six match points in the third set, enabling the Swede to win 3-6, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (7-3), 6-0, 6-1.

Berasategui, ranked 23rd, offset Ivanisevic's stronger serves with blistering ground strokes, but won mostly because of 69 unforced errors committed by the Croatian. The 20-year-old Spaniard needed just 1 hour, 36 minutes to win the match, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Berasategui and Larsson will play Friday in what will be the first Grand Slam semifinal for each. The winner will be the first non-seeded finalist here since Mikael Perfors in 1986, and will be an underdog against either defending champion Sergi Bruguera of Spain or the 1991 and 1992 champion, Andre Agassi.

Larsson had never before rallied from a two-set deficit to win.

"I was lucky, very lucky," he said. "On the match points, I didn't think of winning the match. I just wanted to play my last points of the tournament well. I had nothing to lose."

Larsson, 24, turned pro in 1989 and has won four events, but only once before reached the quarterfinals of a Grand Slam — losing to Wally Masur in last year's U.S. Open.

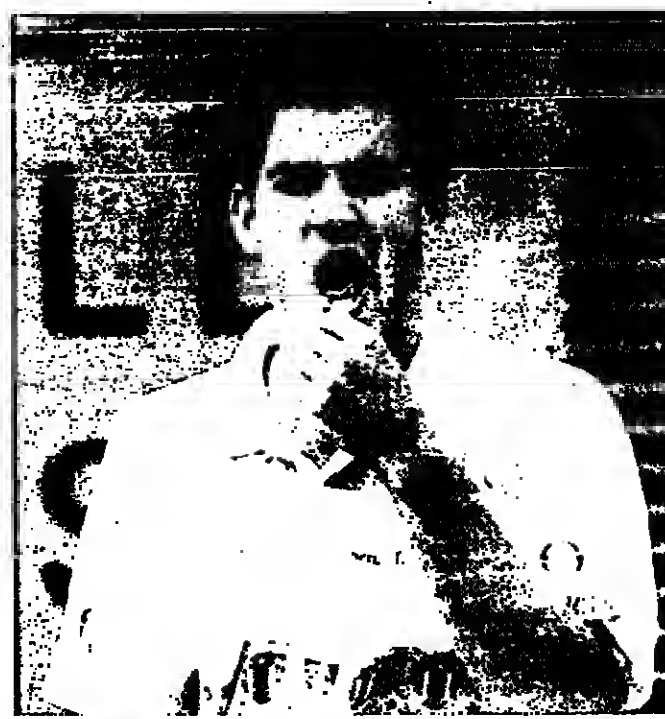
During the first two sets, he appeared totally outmatched by Dreckmann, who displayed agility, a strong forehand and remarkable confidence.

But Larsson turned the match around in the third set by coming up with superb first serves to save two match points in the 10th game and four in 12th. He won the tiebreaker easily, and Dreckmann offered little opposition in the last two sets.

"I didn't know what to do after the third set," said a disappointed Dreckmann. "I was only thinking of the six match points. He was serving unbelievably on those points. I didn't have any chance... I couldn't do anything."

Larsson ended with 19 aces and only three double faults, compared to five aces and 11 double faults for Dreckmann.

Larsson, who arrived here with a 8-10 win-loss record this season, had to face only one seed to advance through the upset-depleted lower half of the men's draw. He beat no. 9



Pete Sampras, eliminated late Tuesday by fellow-American Jim Courier, has to wait another year to resume his frustrating quest for a French Open title (AFP photo)

a quarterfinal loser here three years in a row, is convinced he can someday add the French title to his Wimbledon, U.S. Open and Australian Open crowns.

"I have proven importantly to myself that I can win on clay and I can win here," he said. "Each year I am getting better and I am just maybe one or two points away from coming through... I feel pretty good about my chances."

Courier, the No. 7 seed, ended a four-match losing streak to Sampras and showed the top seed who is boss on clay — they had never met before on the surface. Ahead of a tougher task — a rematch with Bruguera, who ended Courier's two-year reign last year.

"I have been playing very well here, great tennis," Bruguera declared after a straight-set defeat of fourth-seeded Andrei Medvedev.

The sixth-seeded Spaniard hasn't lost a set in five matches here. Last year, he didn't lose a set until his five-set win over Courier in the finals.

The women's semifinals are scheduled for Thursday — an all-Spanish match between no. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and no. 3 Conchita Martinez, and a showdown between top-seeded Steffi Graf and No. 12 Mary Pierce, who has broken the tournament record by closing only six games in her first five matches.

## Erhaab takes Carson to victory in Epsom Derby

EPSOM, England (AFP) — A sensational late hurst swept veteran jockey Willie Carson to victory on the favourite, Erhaab, in the English Derby here Wednesday.

Hamdan Al Maktoom's colt had tucked in for the inside of the field for most of the race, before making his move over the last two furlongs after 2,000 Guineas winner Mister Bailey's, who had led from the start, betrayed his lack of staying power over one and a half miles.

On the hottest day of the year, the good surface proved to be perfect for John Dunlop's Dante stakes winner and it gave 51-year-old Carson his fourth Derby win among much pushing and shoving in a crowd

## Russian coach leaves 4 stars off World Cup roster

The Associated Press IT looks like Russia's World Cup team won't include four of the country's best players.

After months of controversy, Russia coach Pavel Sadryin on Tuesday left four stars off what is his team's final World Cup roster.

The players dropped are winger Andrei Kanchelskis of Manchester United in England, forward Sergei Kiryakov of Karlsruhe in Germany, forward Igor Kolyanov of Foggia in Italy and forward Igor Shalimov of Internazionale of Milan in Italy.

"They don't exist as far as I'm concerned," Sadryin said in Moscow.

The four are the final hold-outs from a mutiny launched by many of the team's veteran players in December. They demanded that Sadryin be fired for incompetence.

The team left Tuesday for Kitzbuehl, Austria, where it will train for a week before leaving for California to prepare for its opening World Cup game against Brazil June 20.

In announcing the 22-man final roster, Sadryin said he would resign. Russia does not perform "satisfactorily" in the tournament. Partly due to the

team mutiny, Russia is considered a middling team.

The initial rebellion also was over incentives for the team's World Cup performance. Under the incentives announced Monday, each player will receive \$20,000 in U.S. currency for competing in all three first-round games, an additional \$20,000 for making the second round and \$100,000 if Russia wins the championship.

In Washington, the White House said President Clinton won't intervene in the decision by police in Washington and Dallas to erect fences around the fields for World Cup games.

Clinton met for 15 minutes Tuesday with FIFA President Joao Havelange and the fence issue did not come up, said the White House press office, adding that the decision by police to erect the barricades at RFK Stadium and the Cotton Bowl was a local matter.

FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni had said Monday that FIFA intended to raise the issue at the White House meeting.

Clinton "conveyed enthusiastic support" for the tournament and intends to go to the opening game between defending champion Germany and Bolivia at Chicago June 17, the White House said. Vice President Al Gore will attend the final in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on July 17.

"They also had the opportunity to discuss the building enthusiasm within the United States for the games," White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said. "The president thanked Dr. Havelange for his role in bringing the World Cup to the United States and conveyed enthusiastic support for the 1994 tournament."

In Mexico City, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari congratulated his nation's World Cup team.

"I am sure that you rely on the confidence that comes from having prepared well and, fundamentally, you count on the aid and enthusiasm of all Mexican fans," Salinas told team members.

"Take heart, and onward to victory," added Salinas, who was given a team uniform during the meeting at his residence, Los Pinos.

Mexico, which advanced to the 1986 quarterfinals but was banned from the 1990 tournament for using over age players in a youth tournament, starts play June 19 against Norway at Washington.

"We don't want to promise anything but our effort and dedication," coach Miguel Mejia Baron said.

"We have a lot of deter-

## 7 finalists stage mini World Cup in Canada

TORONTO (R) — Canada, who failed to qualify for the World Cup finals on their own doorstep, get a taste of the action next month when seven competing nations play pre-tournament friendlies in the country.

Bolivia, Brazil, the Netherlands, Morocco, Spain, Switzerland and champions Germany all play in Canada ahead of the month-long competition which starts June 17 in Chicago.

Canada play four of them — Germany, the Netherlands, Morocco and Brazil. The first match is Canada against Morocco in Montreal June 1.

Fans in Toronto will be eager to see the likes of Germany's Thomas Häßler and captain Lothar Matthäus while Edmonton hosts the star-studded Brazilian team.

Tickets are still available for all the games, although Germany's appearance to Toronto June 8 is virtually sold out except for some seats in the upper sections of the Varsity Stadium near the corner of the pitch.

The games have excited fans in communities around Canada and are expected to raise the profile of Canada's most popular summer sport by bringing the stars to play.

The German community in Canada is abuzz with news about the team and the game

### GREEN BRIDGE

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#### DAMAGE CONTROL

East-West vulnerable. West North showed enough values to compete at the three-level. North had no qualms about raising to game.

West led the king of hearts and continued with the ace. Coordinated that all was well, declarer ruffed and drew two rounds of trumps with the ace and king. When West discarded a heart, declarer began to realize the predicament. To draw East's trumps would mean that, as soon as the defenders gained the lead with the ace of clubs, they would be able to run the hearts, so declarer abandoned trumps in favor of trying to force out the ace of clubs by leading a club to the queen.

Unfortunately, for South, West alerted held up on the first round of clubs. Declarer could do no better than continue with clubs. West won the second round, gave East a ruff and the defenders still had a diamond to come down one.

It was no big deal to make the contract. Instead of ruffing the second heart, declarer should have discarded a diamond—a trick that would have to be lost anyway. Declarer could then win any return a heart would be exited in dummy, draw trumps and force out the ace of clubs while there was still a trump in the closed hand to maintain control.

Opening lead King of ♣. Beware of hands that seem too easy to be true. All too often they are not and one early misstep can be fatal. If you take a cursory look at this hand, it might seem declarer can lose only one trick in each plain suit. But watch what happened. Since a balancing bid of one spade could be made on a far weaker hand, South reopened the auction with a takeout double, then introduced his own suit at the three-level after

West	North	East	South
1 ♣	Pass	Pass	2 ♣
2 ♣	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	Pass

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	PHI ADELPHIA		PLAZA		CONCORD		AMMOUN THEATRE		Nabil Al Mashini Theatre		AHL IN THEATRE	
	Tom Cruise & Holly Hunter in <b>The Firm</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:00		Waleed Tawfiq in <b>1. Goodbye, Single Life</b> Arabic The star of the movie will attend the shows. Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 <b>2. ALADDIN</b> Shows: 2:00, 5:00		<b>CONCORD "1"</b> <b>THE GETAWAY</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 <b>CONCORD "2"</b> <b>FILOFAX</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:45, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15		The political comedy play <b>FORBIDDEN FORBIDDEN</b> Every night at 8:30 p.m.		Today & Everyday Abu Awwad in social comedy: <b>"PUNCTURED BAG"</b>		The political comedy play: <b>"WHAT A PEACE!"</b> (Al Salam Ya Salam) For reservations please call 325155	



## UNDP issues Human Development Report for 1994 Princess Basma urges world cooperation to face challenges

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, honorary ambassador at the United Nations for Human Resources Development, Wednesday called for the establishment of a United Nations economic council similar to the U.N. Security Council to help the world body cope with challenges facing it as it endeavours to build a better world.

In an address at a special ceremony organised here by the United Nations Development Programme to mark the issuing of the 1994 Human Development Report, Princess Basma said the development of human resources on the basis of public participation in decision-making and the achievement of the principles of justice, equality and human rights need the efforts of everyone. "We in Jordan can give an example in that because we have the basis — democracy and political pluralism — to move in this direction."

"I call from this forum on institutions concerned about social and economic development in the public and private sectors to develop their goals and improve their tools to enhance this new perspective of development so that we will be able together to face developments at this important stage through which the world is passing and which affects our country."

Princess Basma outlined the changes witnessed in the world recently and their consequences. The world, she said, has witnessed substantial changes during the past few years, of which the most prominent were the end of the cold war, the emergence of national conflicts in various parts of the world and the start of civil wars.

"As a result of clashes of interest among the world nations and the aggravation in the problems of poverty and unemployment, the world countries were concentrating on building their resources and capabilities and prevented them from confronting the basic problems of their peoples," she said.

In spite of international and regional efforts exerted to curb the effects of armed conflicts on the people, statistics in the report depict the tragic reality people are living in various parts of the world, Princess Basma said explaining that 90 per cent of war casualties are among civilians.

Princess Basma also referred to the suffering of refugees and displaced persons forced to leave their homes as a result of these conflicts and the ensuing

demand for humanitarian assistance.

She said the international summit for social development which will be held in Copenhagen next March will be a suitable venue for discussing the need for security and the development process.

Planning Minister Ziad Fariz delivered an address in which he lauded the United Nations Development Programme for selecting Amman for the second consecutive time to announce the launching of its annual report.

Dr. Fariz said these reports have contributed to enriching the human resources development literature, adding that this year's report focuses on a new dimension of the field, which is achieving human security. "This dimension sheds light on the life and dignity of a human being and seeks to rid him/her of fears and worries over his/her daily affairs related to food, professional, environmental and personal security," Dr. Fariz said.

"We in Jordan exert every possible effort to invest in developing our people and improving the quality of their lives and increase the extent of their contribution to the development process," he said.

Dr. Fariz noted that Jordan's development plans have focussed on the human dimension and given it due attention because "people are Jordan's main resource."

Despite the achievements, he said, developments in the region have had their repercussions on the targeted growth rates in the Kingdom since the number of those living below the absolute poverty line has increased, unemployment figures soared, and the national income has dropped. Meanwhile, the participation of women in the development process remained well below expectations, said the minister.

The government, added Dr. Fariz, continued its efforts to fight poverty and had prepared strategies for children and women to improve their conditions. He said the current development plan seeks to strike a balance between resources and population and to implement a 10-year educational development plan in addition to measures taken to implement a decentralisation process in the administrative system to enhance public participation in decision making.

Other speakers at the ceremony which was attended by several ministers and U.N. officials in Jordan, included UNDP Resident Representative in Amman Othman Hashem and Arab Thought Forum Secretary General Ali Omcil.

## Beirut has no proof Israel diverting water

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon said Wednesday it had no proof that Israel was diverting large volumes of water from a border strip it occupied south of the country but would ask the United Nations to investigate.

Foreign Minister Faris Bouez said Beirut would carefully look into a U.S. report that accused Israel of diverting water from two rivers in the south before taking any stand.

"This is a very delicate subject..." he told reporters upon arrival at Beirut Airport from Amman where he attended the annual ministerial meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

"Until now, I can't say that we have evidence that there is a direct theft of water in the south."

House Speaker Nabih Berri said after a meeting with President Elias Hrawi and Mr. Bouez that Lebanon would immediately ask the United Nations to send an official investigating mission to the south to look into the report.

Mr. Berri said if confirmed, Lebanon would take a stand regarding the peace talks with Israel. He did not elaborate.

The report by ESCWA, a U.N. body that groups Arab states from Egypt to the Gulf but does not include Israel, said Israel began taking Lebanese water from the time of its first invasion in 1978. It said the diversion centred on the Litani River and the smaller Wazzani River. It also said Israel had appropriated water from Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights.

The report estimated the volume taken from the Litani and the Wazzani springs at 215

million cubic metres (2.5 billion cubic feet) a year — equal to more than a third of the water Israel gets from the Jordan River and Sea of Galilee.

Senior Israeli Defence Ministry official Uri Labrani, asked about the U.N. report, denied Tuesday that Israel was diverting water from Lebanon.

Mr. Bouez said Lebanon had in the past asked the United Nations and other organisations to check reports of water diversions but "we don't have in our hands reports that clearly indicate this."

He said the notion of diverting water had several interpretations.

"Are we talking about underground water layers or basins of rivers... and are we talking about rivers that spring in Lebanese territory but flow into other territories?"

But when told by a journalist the report identifies the means and names the rivers, Mr. Bouez said: "We will study this file carefully and we will have a stand."

The U.N. report said Israel started using the water of the Litani in 1978 by means of pumps of a capacity of 150 million cubic metres (5.8 billion cubic feet) per annum.

"It is also making use of the water of the Wazzani River, which has an annual discharge of 65 million cubic metres (2.3 billion cubic feet). After its invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Israel drilled an 18 kilometre (11 mile) tunnel linking the Litani to Israel."

Large areas of Lebanon are short of water for both irrigation and drinking, especially the south where the conflict with Israel and the Lebanese 1975-90 civil war halted development.

## France defines ideas for 'greater Europe'

PARIS (AFP) — French politicians are debating the conditions for enlargement of the European Union, 10 days ahead of elections to the European Parliament and seven months before Paris takes its turn as EU president.

Caught between German pressure for the early admission of Eastern European countries and Britain's campaign to turn the EU into a mere free trade zone, Paris is pushing its own conception of a "greater Europe" which does not dilute the community as it now exists. French leaders have put forward three basic ideas, both at the Franco-German summit in Mulhouse, eastern France, this week, and last week's conference here on a Stability Pact for Europe.

1. Eastward enlargement of the EU is inevitable, and this must be negotiated on the basis of a close partnership between France and Germany.

2. Admission of new members must be linked to far-reaching reform of European institutions, scheduled for 1996 in the Maastricht Treaty, but already shaping up as a difficult exercise.

3. The idea of a two-speed Europe is admissible, provided that all members recognise the same final objective, but French leaders rule out a "Europe a la carte" with members picking and choosing the aspects they like, as British Prime Minister John Major has proposed.

Apart from the four new countries to be admitted in 1995 — Austria, Norway,

Sweden and Finland — nine countries from Eastern and Central Europe and the Baltic region are candidates for membership around the turn of the century. Countries like Malta and Cyprus can be added to these.

French European Affairs Minister Alain Lamassoure called straight out for a "new founding contract" for the EU, bringing together around the Franco-German "engine" a hard core of nations anxious to get on with the construction of Europe.

The hard core would pledge to enforce immediately European policies as a whole, whether economic or in foreign affairs and defence.

Other countries, especially would-be members facing a difficult economic and political transition, would be allowed more time, on condition that the final goal was the same for all, Mr. Lamassoure said.

A "secession clause" could be called for those countries wishing to quit the union, the minister said.

At Mulhouse, French President Francois Mitterrand expressed a similar idea, speaking of a Europe moving forward "at different speeds until the day when all member states would be in the union on the same terms."

At the stability conference, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur urged candidate states to settle the problems of minorities and frontiers inherited from the two world wars preventively, before applying for membership.



A wounded Bosnian army soldier cries in pain as he is transferred from an ambulance into the besieged capital's state hospital. The soldier lost

a foot after stepping on a land mine on the strategic Zuc Hill which flanks Sarajevo (AFP photo)

## U.N. denies mediators visiting Sarajevo

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.N. officials denied Wednesday that mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg were visiting Sarajevo to persuade Bosnian Muslim leaders to take part in ceasefire talks in Geneva Thursday and Friday.

Earlier Wednesday, a U.N. spokesman in Sarajevo said the two men were due to arrive in Sarajevo at around 1000 GMT. But officials at the Geneva conference on former Yugoslavia said Mr. Stoltenberg was in his Geneva offices and Lord Owen was in London.

Diplomats say Bosnia's warring factions are to be asked to sign a temporary ceasefire, probably for four months, during the two-day Geneva meeting, to allow for wider peace negotiations to progress.

They said Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and his military chief General Ratko Mladic had already accepted invitations to the Geneva meeting, but the Bosnian government had not yet replied.

Russia's special envoy to ex-Yugoslavia Vitaly Churkin appeared optimistic Wednesday about the outcome of upcoming peace talks in Geneva, saying that the Serbs had assured him they were committed to peace.

"I was assured yesterday in Belgrade that the Serbs want to have that meeting and they intend to do everything in order to make it possible but,

of course, you never know until it actually happens," Mr. Churkin said.

He said that as proof of their good faith, the Bosnian Serbs said they plan to withdraw their troops from a U.N.-imposed exclusion zone around the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde.

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic has threatened to boycott Thursday and Friday's talks as long as some 150 Bosnian Serb troops remained inside the exclusion zone.

"They (the Serbs) told me they wanted the meeting to take place and that they are in contact with (special U.N. representative) Yasushi Akashi and everything is going to be fine," Mr. Churkin said.

He said that it was up to Mr. Akashi to take the final decision as to whether or not to convene the meeting in Geneva.

"If he decides that things have been performed adequately in Gorazde, that his demands have been complied with, then I hope the meeting will take place and everybody will attend," he added.

The talks were called by Mr. Akashi to bring together political and military leaders of all parties involved in the conflict along with international mediators, with a view to calling a four-month ceasefire in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Meanwhile U.S. President Bill Clinton has appealed in

France to keep its peacekeeping troops in former Yugoslavia until all chances of a settlement have been exhausted.

Mr. Clinton was asked in a radio interview broadcast on Wednesday about French government threats to withdraw some or all of its troops from the region if no progress was made towards peace.

"I understand the French not wanting to stay solely to be in the middle of two shooting sides," he said in the interview recorded last week. "I hope they can stay until we have exhausted all possibilities of settlement."

"I think there is a chance that both sides will recognise they can fight well into the next century and still not resolve this matter on the battlefield."

France has about 6,800 United Nations peacekeepers in former Yugoslavia — more than any other nation.

Mr. Clinton, who was leaving Washington later Wednesday for a visit to Europe, denied he would take advantage of the 50th anniversary of the June 1944 D-Day allied landings in Normandy to launch a peace initiative on Bosnia.

"I think it's important not to impose an artificial opportunity on the Bosnians. All I can say is our interventions in Bosnia and our proposals are born more of what is happening there than of what might or might not happen around D-Day," he said.

## Gunmen kill Spanish general in Madrid

MADRID (R) — A Spanish army general was shot dead as he left his Madrid home Wednesday morning in what officials saw as a new attempt by Basque Separatists (ETA) to grab headlines in the run-up to European Parliament elections.

General Juan Jose Hernandez Rovira, 58, who was widowed with seven children, was shot in the head, neck and chest at point blank range by a man and a woman. He was taken to hospital but was pronounced dead on arrival.

About an hour later a car believed to have been used by the killers to make their escape at the height of the morning rush hour exploded in a nearby street.

No one was hurt in the blast because police had cleared the area, which houses two children's nurseries.

Although ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) made no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, police said they were working on the assumption the Basques were behind it.

ETA have regularly targeted members of the security forces in a 25-year campaign of violence for an independent

Basque state. About 800 people have been killed in related incidents.

Gen. Hernandez Rovira was the 17th soldier of general officer rank killed by ETA since then Prime Minister Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco was assassinated by a big bomb in Madrid in 1973.

The latest killing was ETA's third attack in the past nine days. Spain is currently in the throes of a particularly hard-fought political campaign ahead of the voting for Spain's European Parliament seats on June 12.

Fallout from a series of corruption scandals has given the conservative Popular Party a chance of defeating the ruling Socialists in a poll at national level for the first time in their history.

On May 23 an army engineer's lieutenant died in Madrid when a bomb destroyed his car, and on Sunday three people were seriously injured by parcel bombs left on beaches near the Basque port of Bilbao.

Interior and Justice Minister Juan Alberto Belloch said after the Madrid bomb that such attacks "are the accustomed calling card of ETA during this kind of civic event."

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist Party issued a statement after Wednesday's shooting urging Spaniards to unite to fight terrorism.

"At this time when all political groups are preparing to go freely to the polls, this terrorist action demonstrates clearly the cowardice of those who, far from taking part in democratic institutions, prefer to use terror and blackmail to sustain arguments devoid of rationality," the statement said.

In a communiqué published Wednesday in the radical Basque nationalist newspaper Egin, ETA's traditional mouthpiece, the group claimed responsibility for the May 23 attack and for the shooting of a civil guardman in Bilbao.

ETA also confirmed that it had sent threatening letters, demanding payment of "revolutionary tax" received last month by more than 100 businessmen, mainly in Madrid.

The ETA communiqué termed the businessmen "highly qualified members of the oligarchy who participate actively in a strategy of de-industrialisation, punishment and economic sabotage being inflicted on our people."

## COLUMN

### Prince Andrew, Fergie holiday together

LONDON (R) — Prince Andrew and his estranged wife Sarah are back together again in a short holiday in Scotland with their two young daughters, British newspapers reported Wednesday. But the popular tabloids had different views on whether a reconciliation was on the cards between Prince Andrew and Sarah, or Fergie as she is popularly known. The Daily Express said Queen Elizabeth was understood to have been behind what it described as a secret tryst for Prince Andrew, her second son, and his estranged wife. The couple and their daughters Princess Beatrice, 6, and Princess Eugenie, 4, arrived in Scotland Tuesday to stay at the six-bedroom Craigowan Lodge on the queen's Balmoral estate. "She (the queen) even provided a royal plane to fly her daughters in-law to the get-together, fuelling speculation that a reconciliation could be in the air," said the Daily Express. The Today tabloid said Prince Andrew, Fergie and their children "looked the picture of a happy family." But it quoted a close aide of Fergie as saying: "There is no intention for them to get back together again in the foreseeable future." "They go out together and remain, as they have done throughout, on the best of terms. They are also the loving parents of two lovely girls and both enjoy spending time with them." Shortly after the announcement in March 1992 that the couple were to live apart, Fergie faced humiliation in the popular press following publication of photographs of her topless with her American "financial adviser" John Bryan. The Daily Express said Fergie had since "won the queen's respect for her tireless charity work."

### Clinton poses with pro-Bush tourist

WASHINGTON (AP) — A family visiting Washington got a special reward for early morning sightseeing when President Bill Clinton mugged for a picture with the group. Mr. Clinton's morning run took him past the museums along the Mall, around the Capitol and back down a sandy path toward the Washington Monument. Near the end of his course, he paused along Pennsylvania Avenue to greet a group of tourists. Mr. Clinton posed with them for a quick photograph and then sprinted the rest of the way to the White House. A cameraman following the president shouted to the excited tourists, "what more could ask for?" "George Bush," one replied, with Clinton by then out of earshot. The rest of the group tittered.

### Aussie politicians line up to admit they smoked pot

SYDNEY (AFP) — Australian political leaders have been lining up this week to admit what U.S. President Bill Clinton found very difficult — that they had smoked marijuana. The line includes new conservative opposition leader Alexander Downer, Health Minister Carmen Lawrence and Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who frequently visits countries where such an admission could earn him a stretch in jail or a few whacks with a long pole. None has given the Clinton excuse that they never actually inhaled but, as suggestions arose that it appeared the country was increasingly governed by zonked-out politicians, all said they had done it in their youthful university days. "He was very young at the time and doesn't take it now," a spokeswoman for Evans told AFP Wednesday. The admissions follow a weekend call by the Australian Medical Association (AMA) for the decriminalisation of marijuana. The AMA argues that while it is damaging to health and should not be legalised, marijuana should cause greater harm to young lives. A poll published Wednesday by the Sydney Morning Herald of 70 prominent people, including 50 politicians, found most admitted to having used pot or having had some contact with it. Even the AMA president, Brendan Nelson, a vociferous opponent of cigarette smoking, said he could well have been a "passive smoker of marijuana" because of the company he kept at university.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Syria, S. Africa resume ties

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Syria reestablished diplomatic relations with South Africa Wednesday, joining a growing number of Middle Eastern countries which for decades shunned that country for its racist policies and links with Israel. The official Syrian Arab News Agency reported that the decision emerged from the "mutual desire for close friendship and cooperation." The relations would be at ambassadorial level, the agency said. The resumption of ties follows a visit to Damascus last April by a high-ranking South African foreign ministry delegation.

### Egypt aims to bridge Iraq, Kuwait gap

CAIRO (AFP) — Egypt is trying to bridge a gap between Iraq and Kuwait over the final draft of a proposed declaration by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), an informed Egyptian foreign ministry source said Wednesday. The Egyptians put forward a modified text to the Iraqi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers calling on Iraq to recognise Kuwait's independence and sovereignty, but also referring to Iraqi progress in implementing UN resolutions and the suffering of the Iraqis following the 1991 Gulf War. The initial draft of a text to be adopted at the end of a four-day meeting here refers only to the Kuwaiti standpoint and does not mention Iraq's efforts to meet the UN resolutions. The Egyptian proposal also stressed the need to meet all U.N. Security Council resolutions adopted during the 1990-1991 Gulf crisis. Meanwhile Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati held talks Wednesday with several of his Arab counterparts on the sidelines of a meeting of NAM in a bid to ease relations. He held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister, Mohammad Al Sahaf, on the problems between the two countries. Mr. Sahaf said, an Iranian spokesman said Mr. Velayati discussed with Yemeni Foreign Minister Mohammed Basandawa the "latest developments in the Yemeni situation." Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf Ben Al Joufi, and Mr. Velayati talked about the situation in the Gulf, the Bosnian problem and bilateral relations.

### U.S. missiles no longer pointed at Russia

WASHINGTON (AFP) — U.S. long-range nuclear missiles are no longer being aimed at the former Soviet Union, officials said Tuesday. Pentagon Spokesman Kathleen DeLaski said the move was a symbolic gesture but also a major step following the end of the cold war. Ms. DeLaski said the retargeting was part of an agreement between Russia and the United States as a confidence-building measure between the two governments. The mission can be reprogrammed quickly in the event of a crisis, she added. The U.S. Trident and Peacekeeper missiles will have no targeting information, but some older missiles will be aimed out to sea, the spokeswoman said.

### By Mariam M. Shahin

Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
GAZA CITY — Nowhere except in this densely populated 140-square kilometre strip of land which will soon be totally under the administration of the Palestinian National Authority could Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat find a greater challenge of nation building.

In the Gaza Strip almost one million, mostly poverty stricken, albeit skilled, Palestinians will either build the framework of a Palestinian state or will fail to do so and thus dash hopes for that statehood — may be for ever.

Both the Israeli and U.S. governments have said they oppose Palestinian statehood but it is widely believed that if self-rule is successful, statehood for the Palestinians will follow.

With a population density of 7,000 people per square mile, Gaza is considered not only the first but the ultimate test for the Palestinian leadership's

ability to rule and build up a new society successfully.

Seventy per cent unemployment, high birth rate, high illiteracy rate among youths and a dangerous health/environmental situation has led many observers to dub Gaza "an Arab Soweto," in reference to once politically explosive black South African township.

But work to "reconstitute and rehabilitate" Gaza has already begun.

Thus far 4,000 policemen and members of the well-trained Palestinian National Security Force (PNSF), who entered the Gaza Strip in the aftermath of the signing of the Cairo agreements, are trying to build law and order in the parts of Gaza controlled by them.

The most immediate reaction of people was a historical welcome and hospitality on all levels. An 8 p.m. curfew, in effect for years, was immediately lifted after the Palestinian police entered

Gaza. Gazans can now swim and stroll on their beautiful beaches and enjoy music more freely than at any time since the infodada and the subsequent Israeli military crackdown began in 1987.

Construction sites are springing up in all parts of the Gaza Strip and the police force has promised to involve Gazans in a vigorous clean up campaign that will elevate Gaza from its environmentally slum-like state.

Yet massive job opportunities and a rebuilding of society at its roots has not yet begun. "It is not easy to control a land, much less a people, that have been in a state of war since Biblical times," Major General Nasr Yousef, head of all police forces in the Gaza Strip told the Jordan Times.

"It will take enormous resources and much patience to rebuild Gaza and bring Gazans out of their siege mentality," says a police lieutenant based at the Khan Yunis police

headquarters in the southern part of the Gaza Strip.

Most Gazans are under 18 years of age and thus have never known Arab rule. Many, if not most, young men have been in prison for infitadah related activities and have had very little education in the workings of a civic society.

As labourers in Israel, most Gazans have however been exposed to the Israeli way of life and although they have not had much formal education most speak Hebrew.

Thus far there is very little confidence among Gazans that the new self-rule government will be able to provide much needed jobs. Everyday hundreds of Gazans stand at the joint Palestinian-Israeli checkpoint at Erez hoping and waiting for Israeli labour seekers to take them into Israel.

"I have no job, no food and I have nine children — I need to work in Israel," said Gazan Assad Matar, 52 standing a few metres from the checkpoint.

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